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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  JAN 08  CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 NEWS  3  JAN 16  CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS  4  JAN 16  IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
 NEWS  5  JAN 16  WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
 NEWS  6  JAN 22  CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
 NEWS  7  JAN 22  CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
 NEWS  8  JAN 29  PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
 NEWS  9  JAN 29  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                  multiple databases
 NEWS 10  FEB 15  PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
 NEWS 11  FEB 15  RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
 NEWS 12  FEB 23  KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 13  FEB 26  MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 14  FEB 26  EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
 NEWS 15  FEB 26  TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
 NEWS 16  FEB 26  IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 17  FEB 26  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000
                  to 300,000 in multiple databases
 NEWS 18  MAR 15  WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
 NEWS 19  MAR 16  CASREACT coverage extended
 NEWS 20  MAR 20  MARPAT now updated daily
 NEWS 21  MAR 22  LWPI reloaded
 NEWS 22  MAR 30  RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 23  MAR 30  INPADOCDB will replace INPADOC on STN
 NEWS 24  APR 02  JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:00:19 ON 24 APR 2007

=> FIL HCAPLUS USPATFULL BIOSIS MEDLINE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY     SESSION
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 07:00:31 ON 24 APR 2007

=> s destructible surfactant
L1          15 DESTRUCTIBLE SURFACTANT

=> s l1 and propanesulfonate
L2           0 L1 AND PROPANESULFONATE

=> s l1 and ALS
L3           0 L1 AND ALS

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L4          15 DUP REM L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 1-15 ibib kwic

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 15  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:727510  HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         146:345145
TITLE:                   Photo-destructible surfactants in microemulsions
AUTHOR(S):               Eastoe, Julian
CORPORATE SOURCE:        School of Chemistry, University of Bristol, Bristol,
                         BS8 1TS, UK
SOURCE:                  Progress in Colloid and Polymer Science (2006), 133,
                         106-110
                         CODEN: PCPSD7; ISSN: 0340-255X
PUBLISHER:               Springer GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
REFERENCE COUNT:         9     THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                               RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB    A photo-destructible surfactant sodium 4-hexylphenyl-azosulfonate (C6-PAS,
      Scheme 1) was employed in normal AOT-stabilized water-in-heptane
      microemulsions.  Phase studies are consistent with initially homogeneous
      microemulsions, for which significant changes in stability as a function of UV
      irradiation time are observed  Photolysis of C6-PAS in these systems results
      in eventual separation of water to yield a Winsor II system.  1H NMR spectra
      show that C6-PAS undergoes UV-induced decomposition, to yield a mixture of 4-
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hexylphenol and the nonsurface active hexylbenzene as main product. This photo-triggered breakdown gives rise to changes in adsorption and aggregation properties of C6-PAS, representing a unique route to induce microemulsion destabilization. Small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) was used to follow the resulting UV-induced shrinkage of the water nanodroplets: a maximum volume decrease is in the order of 60-70%. Multi-contrast SANS expts. gave further insight, for example the surfactant shell thickness remained constant (.apprx. 9 Å). This study represents a novel example of light-induced microemulsion destabilization.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:972310 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:17749
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and use in small molecule analysis
INVENTOR(S): Mallet, Claude; Russel, Reb J., II; Yardley, Kurt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Limited, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102536	A2	20031211	WO 2003-US16819	20030530
WO 2003102536	A3	20040902		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003234681	A1	20031219	AU 2003-234681	20030530
US 2006094000	A1	20060504	US 2005-516419	20050829
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-385018P P	20020531
			WO 2003-US16819 W	20030530

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:17749
ST anionic destructible surfactant dioxolane functional group

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:972250 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:25191
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Bouvier, Edouard S. P.; Copton, Bruce John; Gebler, John C.; Gilar, Martin; Yu, Ying-Qing; Lee, Peter Jeng Jong; Brown, Elizabeth K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Limited, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102225	A1	20031211	WO 2003-US16820	20030530
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003234682	A1	20031219	AU 2003-234682	20030530
US 2006057659	A1	20060316	US 2005-516418	20050513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-385021P P	20020531
			WO 2003-US16820 W	20030530

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
ST prepn destructible surfactant

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:824508 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:2339
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Peter Jeng Jong; Compton, Bruce J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000070334	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US13028	20000512
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000048435	A	20001205	AU 2000-48435	20000512
EP 1181537	A1	20020227	EP 2000-930651	20000512
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-134113P P	19990514
			WO 2000-US13028 W	20000512

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:2339
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
ST destructible surfactant

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:143992 HCAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: New and usual surfactants
AUTHOR(S): Menger, Fredric M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 217th ACS National Meeting, Anaheim, Calif., March 21-25 (1999), ANYL-155. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. CODEN: 67GHA6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Expts. with synthetic surfactants and lipids will be briefly described. Included will be: (a) amphiphiles with totally rigid hydrocarbon chains; (b) a surfactant that glues cells to vesicles; (c) surfactants with counterions of glucuronate glycosides; (d) a simple destructible surfactant; (e) a "defective" phospholipid; (f) gemini surfactants; and (g) a fiber-forming surfactant.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:146538 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: New and unusual surfactants
AUTHOR(S): Menger, F. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 217th ACS National Meeting, Anaheim, Calif., March 21-25 (1999), COLL-136. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. CODEN: 67GHA6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Expts. with synthetic surfactants and lipids will be briefly described. Included will be: (a) amphiphiles with totally rigid hydrocarbon chains; (b) a surfactant that glues cells to vesicles; (c) surfactants with counterions of gluocuronate glycosides; (d) a simple destructible surfactant; (e) a "defective" phospholipid; (f) gemini surfactants; and (g) a fiber-forming surfactant.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:540450 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: New and unusual surfactants.
AUTHOR(S): Menger, F. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 218th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, Aug. 22-26 (1999), COLL-003. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. CODEN: 67ZJA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Expts. with synthetic amphiphiles will be described.Included will be(a) surfactants with totally rigid hydrocarbon chains;(b) a surfactant that glues vesicles to cells;(c) a variety of new gemini surfactants;(d) a simple destructible surfactant;(e) a fiber-forming surfactant;(f) a hyperextended surfactant.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:147231 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Compositions and methods for removal of detergents

INVENTOR(S): Switchenko, Arthur C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Kurn, Nurith, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Neukom, Christian, Mountain View, CA, United States
Pirio, Marcel, San Jose, CA, United States
Berger, Jr., Donald E., San Jose, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Behring Diagnostics GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5840508		19981124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-455424		19950531 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-154340, filed on 18 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5563038 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-879655, filed on 6 May 1992, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-223501, filed on 25 Jul 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5116726, issued on 26 May 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Green, Lora M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Leitereg, Theodore J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1126
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . extraction procedures in surfactant-based organized media containing micelles, inverse micelles, and microemulsions. After the preparative reaction has taken place, the destructible surfactant is converted to nonsurfactant products under mild conditions.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:86796 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Compositions and methods for removal of detergents
INVENTOR(S): Switchenko, Arthur C., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Kurn, Nurith, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Neukom, Christian, Mountain View, CA, United States
Pirio, Marcel, San Jose, CA, United States
Berger, Jr., Donald E., San Jose, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5670690		19970923
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-455920		19950531 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-154340, filed on 18 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5563038 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-879655, filed on 6 May 1992, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-223501, filed on 25 Jul 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5116726, issued on 26 May 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chan, Nicky
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Leitereg, Theodore J., Peries, Rohan
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 1

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 962
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . extraction procedures in surfactant-based organized media containing micelles, inverse micelles, and microemulsions. After the preparative reaction has taken place, the destructible surfactant is converted to nonsurfactant products under mild conditions.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:91958 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Compositions and methods for removal of detergents
INVENTOR(S): Switchenko, Arthur C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Kurn, Nurith, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Neukom, Christian, Mountain View, CA, United States
Pirio, Marcel, San Jose, CA, United States
Berger, Jr., Donald E., San Jose, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5563038		19961008
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-154340		19931118 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-879655, filed on 6 May 1992, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-223501, filed on 25 Jul 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5116726, issued on 26 May 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Green, Lora M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Leitereg, Theodore J., Peries, Rohan
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1046
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . extraction procedures in surfactant-based organized media containing micelles, inverse micelles, and microemulsions. After the preparative reaction has taken place, the destructible surfactant is converted to nonsurfactant products under mild conditions.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:9999 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:61852
TITLE: Preparation and characterization of a simple destructible surfactant
AUTHOR(S): West, Craig A.; Sanchez, Ana M.; Hanon-Aragon, Karen A.; Salazar, Idalia C.; Menger, Fredric M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chemistry, Emory Univ., Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1996), 37(51), 9135-9138
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Preparation and characterization of a simple destructible surfactant

ST prepn characterization destructible surfactant acetyldecyltrimethylammonium iodide; ammonium acetyldecyltrimethyl iodide surfactant prepn characterization
IT Surfactants
(preparation and characterization of simple destructible surfactant (acetyldecyl)trimethylammonium iodide)
IT 22563-86-6P, 2-Acetyl-N,N-dimethylaminodecane
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation and characterization of simple destructible surfactant (acetyldecyl)trimethylammoniu m iodide)
IT 185110-09-2P, (2-Acetyldecyl)trimethylammonium iodide
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and characterization of simple destructible surfactant (acetyldecyl)trimethylammonium iodide)
IT 112-12-9, 2-Undecanone 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, reactions 30525-89-4, Paraformaldehyde
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(starting material; preparation and characterization of simple destructible surfactant (acetyldecyl)trimethylammoniu m iodide)

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:109256 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Destructable fluorinated alkoxysilane surfactants and repellent coatings derived therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Pellerite, Mark J., Woodbury, MN, United States
Jones, Richard R. M., Woodbury, MN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5274159		19931228
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-19069		19930218 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prescott, Arthur C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Griswold, Gary L., Kirn, Walter N., Sherman, Lorraine R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1365
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB . . . layer on a substrate can provide the substrate with an oil- and water-repellent coating that is free of surfactant, the destructible surfactant comprising a fluorocarbylalkoxysilane having at least one polyfluorinated aliphatic group that is both hydrophobic and oleophobic and at least one,. . .
SUMM Briefly, the present invention provides a destructible surfactant comprising a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic portion, the destructible surfactant comprising a fluorocarbylalkoxysilane comprising at least one polyfluorinated aliphatic or polyfluorinated ether group and at least one hydrophilic polyol, polyol. . .
DETD . . . cure was seen for the dispersions using the stable surfactants only at low surfactant concentrations. The water repellency for the destructible surfactant delivered systems was improved

to acceptable levels by curing the coating to drive the siloxane condensation to completion while leaving. . .

DETD Thus the advantages of a destructible surfactant in forming repellent coatings are 1) increased ambient cure oil repellency, 2) improved water repellency after heating, 3) less sensitivity. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . a polyoxyalkylene alcohol with a polyfluoroaliphatic halosilane, a polyfluoroaliphatic alkoxysilane, a polyfluoroaliphatic bis(alkoxysilane) or a polyfluoroaliphatic bis(halosilane), to provide a destructible surfactant.

24. The method according to claim 20 further comprising the step of hydrolyzing said destructible surfactant in the presence of a substrate so as to provide a water- and oil-repellent coating on said substrate or to. . .

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	92:42652 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:	Methods for removal of detergents from analytes
INVENTOR(S):	Switchenko, Arthur C., Mountain View, CA, United States Kurn, Nurith, Palo Alto, CA, United States Neukom, Christian, Mountain View, CA, United States Pirio, Marcel, San Jose, CA, United States Berger, Jr., Donald E., San Jose, CA, United States Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5116726		19920526	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-223501		19880725	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rosen, Sam
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Leitereg, Theodore J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	52
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1108

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . extraction procedures in surfactant-based organized media containing micelles, inverse micelles, and microemulsions. After the preparative reaction has taken place, the destructible surfactant is converted to nonsurfactant products under mild conditions.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1985:135632 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PREV198529025628; BR29:25628
TITLE:	DESTRUCTIBLE SURFACTANT-BASED VESICLES FOR CONTROLLED DELIVERY.
AUTHOR(S):	GOLICH T G [Reprint author]; JAEGER D A
CORPORATE SOURCE:	DEPARTMENT CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY WYOMING, LARAMIE, WYO 82071, USA
SOURCE:	Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, (1985) Vol. 62, No. 4, pp. 612. Meeting Info.: 76TH ANNUAL AOCS (AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY) MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, PA., USA, MAY 5-9, 1985. J AM OIL CHEM SOC.

CODEN: JAOCA7. ISSN: 0003-021X.

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT:	BR
LANGUAGE:	ENGLISH

TI DESTRUCTIBLE SURFACTANT-BASED VESICLES FOR CONTROLLED DELIVERY.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1984:412581 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	101:12581
TITLE:	Design of microemulsions based on "destructible" surfactants for use in organic synthesis
AUTHOR(S):	Martin, Craig A.; Golich, Timothy G.; Jaeger, David A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dep. Chem., Univ. Wyoming, Laramie, WY, 82071, USA
SOURCE:	Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (1984), 99(2), 561-7 CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

ST microemulsion destructible surfactant org synthesis

```
=> s surfactant and ALS
L5        2351 SURFACTANT AND ALS

=> s l5 and trypsin or tryptic
L6       56514 L5 AND TRYPSIN OR TRYPTIC

=> s l5 and (trypsin or tryptic)
L7        1058 L5 AND (TRYPSIN OR TRYPTIC)

=> s l7 and propanesulfonate
L8          12 L7 AND PROPANESULFONATE

=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9          10 DUP REM L8 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l9 1-10 ibib abs
```

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2007:49224 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:	Sirtuin modulating compounds
INVENTOR(S):	Nunes, Joseph J., Andover, MA, UNITED STATES Milne, Jill, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES Bemis, Jean, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES Xie, Roger, Southborough, MA, UNITED STATES Vu, Chi B., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES Ng, Pui Yee, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES Disch, Jeremy S., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Sirtris Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007043050	A1	20070222	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-499919	A1	20060804	(11)

NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2005-705612P 20050804 (60)
US 2005-741783P 20051202 (60)
US 2006-779370P 20060303 (60)
US 2006-792276P 20060414 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15181
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Provided herein are novel sirtuin-modulating compounds and methods of use thereof. The sirtuin-modulating compounds may be used for increasing the lifespan of a cell, and treating and/or preventing a wide variety of diseases and disorders including, for example, diseases or disorders related to aging or stress, diabetes, obesity, neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular disease, blood clotting disorders, inflammation, cancer, and/or flushing as well as diseases or disorders that would benfit from increased mitochondrial activity. Also provided are compositions comprising a sirtuin-modulating compound in combination with another therapeutic agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:43165 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Sirtuin modulating compounds
INVENTOR(S): Nunes, Joseph J., Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, Jill, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Bemis, Jean, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Xie, Roger, Southborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Vu, Chi B., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Ng, Pui Yee, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Disch, Jeremy S., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sirtris Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007037865	A1	20070215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-499920	A1	20060804 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2005-705612P	20050804 (60)
	US 2005-741783P	20051202 (60)
	US 2006-779370P	20060303 (60)
	US 2006-792276P	20060414 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 66
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15878
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Provided herein are novel sirtuin-modulating compounds and methods of use thereof. The sirtuin-modulating compounds may be used for increasing the lifespan of a cell, and treating and/or preventing a wide variety of diseases and disorders including, for example, diseases or disorders related to aging or stress, diabetes, obesity, neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular disease, blood clotting disorders, inflammation, cancer, and/or flushing as well as diseases or disorders that would benfit from increased mitochondrial activity. Also provided are compositions comprising a sirtuin-modulating compound in combination with another therapeutic agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:43127 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Sirtuin modulating compounds
INVENTOR(S): Nunes, Joseph J., Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, Jill, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Bemis, Jean, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Xie, Roger, Southborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Vu, Chi B., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Ng, Pui Yee, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Disch, Jeremy S., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sirtris Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007037827	A1	20070215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-499239	A1	20060804 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2005-705612P	20050804 (60)
	US 2005-741783P	20051202 (60)
	US 2006-779370P	20060303 (60)
	US 2006-792276P	20060414 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Provided herein are novel sirtuin-modulating compounds and methods of use thereof. The sirtuin-modulating compounds may be used for increasing the lifespan of a cell, and treating and/or preventing a wide variety of diseases and disorders including, for example, diseases or disorders related to aging or stress, diabetes, obesity, neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular disease, blood clotting disorders, inflammation, cancer, and/or flushing as well as diseases or disorders that would benfit from increased mitochondrial activity. Also provided are compositions comprising a sirtuin-modulating compound in combination with another therapeutic agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:43111 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Sirtuin modulating compounds
INVENTOR(S): Nunes, Joseph J., Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, Jill, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Bemis, Jean, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Xie, Roger, Southborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Vu, Chi B., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Ng, Pui Yee, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Disch, Jeremy S., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
Salzmann, Thomas, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
Armistead, David, Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sirtis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007037810	A1	20070215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-499901	A1	20060804 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2005-705612P	20050804 (60)
	US 2005-741783P	20051202 (60)
	US 2006-779370P	20060303 (60)
	US 2006-792276P	20060414 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15350
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Provided herein are novel sirtuin-modulating compounds and methods of use thereof. The sirtuin-modulating compounds may be used for increasing the lifespan of a cell, and treating and/or preventing a wide variety of diseases and disorders including, for example, diseases or disorders related to aging or stress, diabetes, obesity, neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular disease, blood clotting disorders, inflammation, cancer, and/or flushing as well as diseases or disorders that would benfit from increased mitochondrial activity. Also provided are compositions comprising a sirtuin-modulating compound in combination with another therapeutic agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:43110 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Sirtuin modulating compounds
INVENTOR(S): Nunes, Joseph J., Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, Jill, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Bemis, Jean, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Xie, Roger, Southborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Vu, Chi B., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Ng, Pui Yee, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Disch, Jeremy S., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
Salzmann, Thomas, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
Armistead, David, Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sirtris Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, UNITED

STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007037809	A1	20070215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-499876	A1	20060804 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2005-705612P	20050804 (60)
	US 2005-741783P	20051202 (60)
	US 2006-779370P	20060303 (60)
	US 2006-792276P	20060414 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15303
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Provided herein are novel sirtuin-modulating compounds and methods of use thereof. The sirtuin-modulating compounds may be used for increasing the lifespan of a cell, and treating and/or preventing a wide variety of diseases and disorders including, for example, diseases or disorders related to aging or stress, diabetes, obesity, neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular disease, blood clotting disorders, inflammation, cancer, and/or flushing as well as diseases or disorders that would benfit from increased mitochondrial activity. Also provided are compositions comprising a sirtuin-modulating compound in combination with another therapeutic agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:67440 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Bouvier, Edouard S.P, Stow, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Gebler, John C, Hopkinton, MA, UNITED STATES
Gilar, Martin, Franklin, MA, UNITED STATES
Yu, Ying-Qing, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Lee, Peter Jeng-Jong, Westborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Brown, Elizabeth K, Sutton, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): WATERS INVESTMENTS LIMITED, NEW CASTLE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006057659	A1	20060316	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-516418	A1	20030530	(10)
	WO 2003-US16820		20030530	
			20050513	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-385021P	20020531 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP, P.O. BOX 55874, BOSTON, MA, 02205, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 70
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1376
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides methods for enhancing chemical reactions of molecules, e.g., biomolecules, with destructible surfactants. The chemical reactions may involve and/or be associate with analysis, e.g., solubilizing, separating, purifying and/or characterizing the molecules. In one aspect, the anionic surfactants of the present invention may be selectively broken up at relatively low pH. The resulting breakdown products of the surfactants may be removed from the molecule/sample with relative ease. The invention has applicability in a variety of analytical techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:293509 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Propenoyl hydrazides
INVENTOR(S): Powers, James C., Atlanta, GA, UNITED STATES
Asgian, Juliana, Fullerton, CA, UNITED STATES
Ekici, Ozlem Dogan, Columbus, OH, UNITED STATES
Gotz, Marion Gabriele, Hirschau, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
James, Karen Ellis, Cumming, GA, UNITED STATES
Li, Zhao Zhao, Norcross, GA, UNITED STATES
Rukamp, Brian, Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005256058	A1	20051117
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-62017	A1	20050218 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2004-545354P	20040218 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP, 100 GALLERIA PARKWAY, NW, STE 1750, ATLANTA, GA, 30339-5948, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4334
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present disclosure provides compositions for inhibiting proteases, methods for synthesizing the compositions, and methods of using the disclosed protease inhibitors. Aspects of the disclosure include a peptidyl propenoyl hydrazide compositions that inhibit proteases, for example cysteine proteases, either in vivo or in vitro.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:201567 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:345881

TITLE: Acid-labile surfactant improves in-sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel protein digestion for matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometric peptide mapping
AUTHOR(S): Nomura, Eiko; Katsuta, Kazuhiro; Ueda, Tomoko; Toriyama, Michinori; Mori, Tatsuya; Inagaki, Naoyuki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Signal Transduction, Graduate School of Biological Sciences, Nara Institute of Science and Technology, Ikoma, 630-0192, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Mass Spectrometry (2004), 39(2), 202-207
CODEN: JMSPFJ; ISSN: 1076-5174
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Mass spectrometry (MS) together with genome database searches serves as a powerful tool for the identification of proteins. In proteome anal., mixts. of cellular proteins are usually separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel-based two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE) or one-dimensional gel electrophoresis (1-DE), and in-gel digested by a specific protease. In-gel protein digestion is one of the critical steps for sensitive protein identification by these procedures. Efficient protein digestion is required for obtaining peptide peaks necessary for protein identification by MS. This paper reports a remarkable improvement of protein digestion in SDS polyacrylamide gels using an acid-labile surfactant, sodium 3-[(2-methyl-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4- yl)methoxy]-1-propanesulfonate (ALS). Pretreatment of gel pieces containing protein spots separated by 2-DE with a small amount of ALS prior to trypsin digestion led to increases in the digested peptides eluted from the gels. Consistently, treatment of gel pieces containing silver-stained standard proteins and those separated from tissue exts. resulted in the detection of increased nos. of peptide peaks in spectra obtained by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOFMS). Hence the present protocol with ALS provides a useful strategy for sensitive protein identification by MS.
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003511852 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14588046
TITLE: Enzyme-friendly, mass spectrometry-compatible surfactant for in-solution enzymatic digestion of proteins.
AUTHOR: Yu Ying-Qing; Gilar Martin; Lee Peter J; Bouvier Edouard S P; Gebler John C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Life Sciences Research and Development, Waters Corporation, 34 Maple Street, Milford, Massachusetts 01757, USA.
SOURCE: Analytical chemistry, (2003 Nov 1) Vol. 75, No. 21, pp. 6023-8.
Journal code: 0370536. ISSN: 0003-2700.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200406
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jun 2004
Entered Medline: 8 Jun 2004

AB Improved in-solution tryptic digestion of proteins in terms of speed and peptide coverage was achieved with the aid of a novel acid-labile anionic surfactant (ALS). Unlike SDS, ALS solubilizes proteins without inhibiting

trypsin or other common endopeptidases activity. Trypsin activity was evaluated in the presence of various denaturants; little or no decrease in proteolytic activity was observed in 0.1-1% ALS solutions (w/v). Sample preparation prior to mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography analysis consists of sample acidification. ALS degrades rapidly at low-pH conditions, which eliminates surfactant-caused interference with analysis. Described methodology combines the advantages of protein solubilization, rapid digestion, high peptide coverages, and easy sample preparation for mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography analyses.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002378830 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12124938
TITLE: Identification of proteins from two-dimensional polyacrylamide gels using a novel acid-labile surfactant.
AUTHOR: Ross Andrew R S; Lee Peter J; Smith Duncan L; Langridge James I; Whetton Anthony D; Gaskell Simon J
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Research Council of Canada, Plant Biotechnology Institute, Saskatoon SK, Canada.. andrew.r.ross@ncr.ca
SOURCE: Proteomics, (2002 Jul) Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 928-36. Journal code: 101092707. ISSN: 1615-9853.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Jul 2002
Last Updated on STN: 19 Mar 2003
Entered Medline: 18 Mar 2003

AB Protein identification by peptide mass mapping usually involves digestion of gel-separated proteins with trypsin, followed by mass measurement of the resulting peptides by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry (MALDI-MS). Positive identification requires measurement of enough peptide masses to obtain a definitive match with sequence information recorded in protein or DNA sequence databases. However, competitive binding and ionization of residual surfactant introduced during polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) can inhibit solid-phase extraction and MS analysis of tryptic peptides. We have evaluated a novel, acid-labile surfactant (ALS) as an alternative to sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) for two-dimensional (2-D) PAGE separation and MALDI-MS mapping of proteins. ALS was substituted for SDS at the same concentration in buffers and gels used for 2-D PAGE. Manual and automated procedures for spot cutting and in-gel digestion were used to process Coomassie stained proteins for MS analysis. Results indicate that substituting ALS for SDS during PAGE can significantly increase the number of peptides detected by MALDI-MS, especially for proteins of relatively low abundance. This effect is attributed to decomposition of ALS under acidic conditions during gel staining, destaining, peptide extraction and MS sample preparation. Automated excision and digestion procedures reduce contamination by keratin and other impurities, further enhancing MS identification of gel separated proteins.

=> d his full

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:00:19 ON 24 APR 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 07:00:31 ON 24 APR 2007
L1 15 SEA DESTRUCTIBLE SURFACTANT
L2 0 SEA L1 AND PROPANESULFONATE
L3 0 SEA L1 AND ALS
L4 15 DUP REM L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D L4 1-15 IBIB KWIC
L5 2351 SEA SURFACTANT AND ALS
L6 56514 SEA L5 AND TRYPSIN OR TRYPTIC
L7 1058 SEA L5 AND (TRYPSIN OR TRYPTIC)
L8 12 SEA L7 AND PROPANESULFONATE
L9 10 DUP REM L8 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D L9 1-10 IBIB ABS

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Apr 2007 VOL 146 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Apr 2007 (20070423/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 19 Apr 2007 (20070419/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Apr 2007 (20070419/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7207069
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2007089214
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 19 Apr 2007 (20070419/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 19 Apr 2007 (20070419/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2006

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 18 April 2007 (20070418/ED)

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Apr 2007 (20070421/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> log h
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                60.17      60.38

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                -3.90      -3.90

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 07:07:48 ON 24 APR 2007
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:08:58 ON 04 DEC 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 3 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 914612-67-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 3 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 914612-67-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

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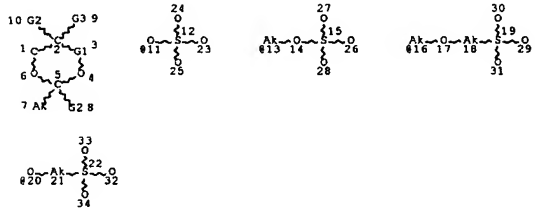
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

L1 STR



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VAR G2=H/CH3
VAR G3=11/13/16/20
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 1
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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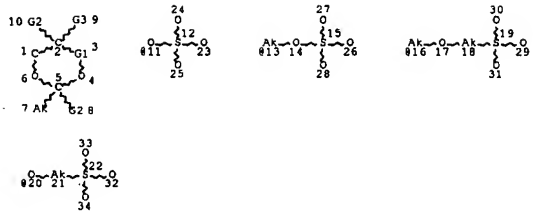
L3 STR



REP G1=(0-2) CH2
VAR G2=H/CH3
VAR G3=11/13/16/20
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 1
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS LOC AT 13
GGCAT IS LOC AT 16
GGCAT IS LOC AT 18
GGCAT IS LOC AT 21
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L4 113 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L2 SSS FUL L3

100.0% PROCESSED 113 ITERATIONS 113 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:08:58 ON 04 DEC 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Dec 2006 VOL 145 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Dec 2006 (20061203/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L5 41 L4

=> sel hit l5 1-41 rn
E1 THROUGH E72 ASSIGNED

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:826321 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:410420
TITLE: A Sulfitylation-Oxidation Protocol for the Preparation of Sulfates
AUTHOR(S): Huibers, M.; Manuzi, Alvaro; Rutjes, Floris P. J. T.; Van Delft, Floris L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Molecules and Materials Organic Chemistry, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, 6525 ED, Neth.
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (2006), 71(19), 7473-7476
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A novel, high-yielding method for sulfation of alcs., proceeding via sulfite- and sulfate diester intermediates, has been developed. Sulfite diesters serve as versatile sulfate monoester precursors, allowing for transformations that are difficult or impossible with the latter compds.
IT 911829-50-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of sulfates via sulfitylation of alcs. followed by oxidation of sulfites and deesterification of sulfate diesters)
IT 911829-56-6P 911829-67-9P 911829-70-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of sulfates via sulfitylation of alcs. followed by oxidation of sulfites and deesterification of sulfate diesters)
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Mar 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:269477 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:312289
TITLE: Preparation of alkyl-substituted 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs via condensation of the lactone to nucleosides as potential antiviral agents
INVENTOR(S): Chun, Byoung-Kwon; Wang, Peiyuan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmasset, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2006031725	A2	20060323	WO 2005-US32406		20050913
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
US 2006122146	A1	20060608	US 2005-225425		20050913
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-609783P	P	20040914
			US 2004-610035P	P	20040915
			US 2005-666230P	P	20050329
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 144:312289			

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB A process for preparing of 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-2-methyl-D-ribonolactones, I, wherein R1 and R2 can independently be H, CH3, acetyl, benzoyl, pivaloyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, 3-nitrobenzoyl, 2-nitrobenzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 3-chlorobenzoyl, 2-chlorobenzoyl, 4-methylbenzoyl, 3-methylbenzoyl, 2-methylbenzoyl, 4-phenylbenzoyl, benzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, trityl, trialkylsilyl, t-butyl-dialkylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl, TIPDS, THP, MOM, or MEM are prepared and used in the condensation to 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs. Thus, 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs II and III, wherein X is a halogen; Y is N or CH; Z is a halogen, hydroxyl, ether, thiol, thioether, (un)substituted amine or alkyl; R1' is alkyl, vinyl, ethynyl; R2' and R3' can be same or different H, alkyl, arylalkyl, acyl, cyclic acetal such as 2',3'-O-isopropylidene or 2',3-O-benzylidene, or 2',3'-cyclic carbonate; R4, R5, and R6 are independently H, halogen, hydroxyl, ether, thiol, thioether, N3, (un)substituted amine, (un)substituted amido, alkyl, halogenated alkyl, alkenyl, halogenated alkenyl, alkynyl, halogenated alkynyl, hydroxy alkyl, alkoxy are prepared and are potential anti-HCV agents. Specifically, IV was prepared in 88 % yield via condensation, alkylation and stereoselective fluorination reactions and can exhibit potential use as an anti-HCV agent.
IT 879551-03-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of alkyl-substituted 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs via condensation of the lactone to nucleosides)
IT 879551-05-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP

(Preparation)
(preparation of alkyl-substituted 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs via condensation of the lactone to nucleosides)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 03 Feb 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:99537 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:327329
TITLE: Analysis of Membrane Proteins from Human Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia Cells: Comparison of Extraction Methods for Multidimensional LC-MS/MS
AUTHOR(S): Ruth, Mariah C.; Old, William M.; Emrick, Michelle A.; Meyer-Arendt, Karen; Aveline-Wolf, Lauren D.; Pierce, Kevin G.; Mendoza, Alex M.; Sevinsky, Joel R.; Hamady, Micah; Knight, Robin D.; Resing, Katheryn A.; Ahn, Natalie G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, 06510, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Proteome Research (2006), 5(3), 709-719
CODEN: JPROBS; ISSN: 1535-3893
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An important strategy for "shotgun proteomics" profiling involves solution proteolysis of proteins, followed by peptide separation using multidimensional liquid chromatog. and automated sequencing by mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). Several protocols for extracting and handling membrane proteins for shotgun proteomics expts. have been reported, but few direct comparisons of different protocols have been reported. The authors compare four methods for preparing membrane proteins from human cells, using acid labile surfactants (ALS), urea, and mixed organic-aqueous solvents. These methods were compared with respect to their efficiency of protein solubilization and proteolysis, peptide end protein recovery, membrane protein enrichment, and peptide coverage of transmembrane proteins. Overall, .apprx.50-60% of proteins recovered were membrane-associated, identified from Gene Ontol. annotations and transmembrane prediction software. Samples extracted with ALS, extracted with urea followed by dilution, or extracted with urea followed by desalting yielded comparable peptide recoveries and sequence coverage of transmembrane proteins. In contrast, suboptimal proteolysis was observed with organic solvent. Urea extraction followed by desalting may be a particularly useful approach, as it is less costly than ALS and yields satisfactory protein denaturation and proteolysis under conditions that minimize reactivity with urea-derived cyanate. Spectral counting was used to compare datasets of proteins from membrane samples with those of soluble proteins from K562 cells, and to estimate fold differences in protein abundances. Proteins most highly abundant in the membrane samples showed enrichment of integral membrane protein identifications, consistent with their isolation by differential centrifugation.
IT 308818-13-5, RapiGest
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(extraction with; comparison of extraction methods for multidimensional LC-MS/MS anal. of membrane proteins from human chronic myelogenous leukemia cells)
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 Dec 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1291827 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:33889
TITLE: A method for the rapid analysis of polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Alem, Mahammad Asif; Bowden, Donald Keith; Boysen, Reinhard Ingemar; Hearn, Milton Thomas William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monash University, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 163 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005116607	A1	20051208	WO 2005-AU755	20050527
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2004-902922	A 20040527
			AU 2004-903001	A 20040603

AB The invention provides improved sample preperation techniques as well as improved methods of anel. of samples. The techniques include a method of preparing a sample of MALDI-TOF anal. comprising applying a material having a liquid component to a carrier, removing at least a portion of the liquid component, and applying a MALDI matrix over the material to be analyzed. In other embodiments, the sample preparation techniques include digestion of peptides prior to anal. by MALDI-TOF, which may be done in the presence of a surfactant, and sandwiching a sample for anal. between layers of MALDI matrix on a sample carrier.
IT 308818-13-5
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(method for rapid anal. of polypeptides)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 19 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:316306 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:221087
TITLE: Acid-labile surfactant assists insolution digestion of proteins resistant to enzymatic attack
AUTHOR(S): Suder, Piotr; Bierczynska, Anna; Koenig, Simone; Silberring, Jerzy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurobiochemistry Group, Faculty of Chemistry and

Regional Laboratory, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, 30-060, Pol.
SOURCE: Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry (2004), 18(7), 822-824
CODEN: RCMSEF; ISSN: 0951-4198
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB RapiGest can serve as a useful end complementary tool for proteomic strategies, in a limited way, preferentially for digestion of proteins in solution Acid-labile surfactant (ALS) is a long-chain derivative of 1,3-dioxolane sodium propyloxy sulfate which degrades at low pH.
IT 308818-13-5
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(acid-labile surfactant assists insoln. digestion of proteins resistant to enzymic attack)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 07 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:284338 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:101782
TITLE: A complete peptide mapping of membrane proteins: a novel surfactant aiding the enzymatic digestion of bacteriorhodopsin
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Ying-Qing; Gilar, Martin; Gebler, John C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Milford, MA, 01757, USA
SOURCE: Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry (2004), 18(6), 711-715
CODEN: RCMSEF; ISSN: 0951-4198
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Here we report a simplified method for tryptic digestion of membrane protein BR using RapiGestTM SF, an acid-labile surfactant (ALS). This surfactant is known to facilitate rapid in-solution enzymic digestion of protein substrates without inhibiting endopeptidase activity. We demonstrate a complete peptide mapping of BR utilizing ALS solns. for membrane protein digestion. As little as 0.7 μg of sample was used for the LC/MS anal. The sample preparation is fast, simple, and efficient for both LC/ MS and MALDITOF-MS analyses.
IT 308818-13-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(surfactant aiding enzymic digestion of bacteriorhodopsin for peptide mapping)
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 Mar 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:201567 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:345861
TITLE: Acid-labile surfactant improves in-sodium dodecyl sulfete polyacrylamide gel protein digestion for matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometric peptide mapping
AUTHOR(S): Nomura, Eiko; Katsuta, Kazuhiro; Ueda, Tomoko; Toriyama, Michinori; Mori, Tatsuya; Inagaki,

Naoyuki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Signal Transduction, Graduate School of Biological Sciences, Nara Institute of Science and Technology, Ikoma, 630-0192, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Mass Spectrometry (2004), 39(2), 202-207
CODEN: JMSPFJ; ISSN: 1076-5174
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Mass spectrometry (MS) together with genome database searches serves as a powerful tool for the identification of proteins. In proteome anal., mixts. of cellular proteins are usually separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel-based two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE) or one-dimensional gel electrophoresis (1-DE), and in-gel digested by a specific protease. In-gel protein digestion is one of the critical steps for sensitive protein identification by these procedures. Efficient protein digestion is required for obtaining peptide peaks necessary for protein identification by MS. This paper reports a remarkable improvement of protein digestion in SDS polyacrylamide gels using an acid-labile surfactant, sodium 3-[(2-methyl-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxy]-1-propanesulfonate (ALS). Pretreatment of gel pieces containing protein spots separated by 2-DE with a small amount of ALS prior to trypsin digestion led to increases in the digested peptides eluted from the gels. Consistently, treatment of gel pieces containing silver-stained standard proteins and those separated from tissue exts. resulted in the detection of increased nos. of peptide peaks in spectra obtained by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOFMS). Hence the present protocol with ALS provides a useful strategy for sensitive protein identification by MS.
IT 308818-13-5
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(acid-labile surfactant improves in-sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel protein digestion for matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometric peptide mapping)
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:972310 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:17749
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and use in small molecule analysis
INVENTOR(S): Mallet, Claude; Russel, Reb J., II; Yardley, Kurt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Limited, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102536	A2	20031211	WO 2003-US16819	20030530
WO 2003102536	A3	20040902		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,				

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003234681	A1	20031219	AU 2003-234681	20030530
US 2006094000	A1	20060504	US 2005-516419	20050829
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-385018P	P 20020531
			WO 2003-US16819	W 20030530

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:17749

AB The anionic surfectents heve a dioxolene or dioxene functional group that eneble degradetion of the surfectent under acidic conditions. Using the anionic surfactants in a variety of enel. epplications reletes to samples containing smell mols.

IT 308818-10-2P 308818-11-3P
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufecture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(surfectant; enionic surfectents used in small mol. detection)

IT 308818-13-5P
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; enionic surfactants used in small mol. detection)

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:972250 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	140:25191
TITLE:	Destructible surfectants end uses thereof
INVENTOR(S):	Bouvier, Edouard S. P.; Copton, Bruce John; Gebler, John C.; Gilar, Martin; Yu, Ying-Qing; Lee, Peter Jeng Jong; Brown, Elizabeth K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Waters Investments Limited, USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Petent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102225	A1	20031211	WO 2003-US16820	20030530
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003234682	A1	20031219	AU 2003-234682	20030530

US 2006057659	A1	20060316	US 2005-516418	20050513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-385021P	P 20020531
			WO 2003-US16820	W 20030530

AB The present invention provides methods for enhancing chemical reactions of mols., e.g., biomols., with destructible surfectents. The chemical reactions may involve and/or be associate with enel., e.g., solubilizing, sepereting, purifying and/or characterizing the mols. In one aspect, the anionic surfactents of the present invention may be selectively broken up at relatively low pH. The resulting breekdown products of the surfectents may be removed from the mol./sample with relative ease. The invention has epplicebility in a variety of anel. techniques.

IT 308818-13-5P 308818-14-6P
RL: ARU (Anelyticel role, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preperetion)
(destructible surfectents and uses thereof)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:747140 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:377421
TITLE:	Enzyme-friendly, mass spectrometry-compatible surfactant for in-solution enzymetic digestion of proteins
AUTHOR(S):	Yu, Ying-Qing; Gilar, Martin; Lee, Peter J.; Bouvier, Edouard S. P.; Gebler, John C.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Life Sciences Research and Development, Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, 01757, USA
SOURCE:	Analytical Chemistry (2003), 75(21), 6023-6028 CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PUBLISHER:	American Chemicel Society
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journel
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Improved in-solution tryptic digestion of proteins in terms of speed end peptide coverege wes echieved with the aid of a novel ecid-lebile anionic surfactant (ALS). Unlike SDS, ALS solubilizes proteins without inhibiting trypsin or other common endopeptideses ectivity. Trypsin ectivity wes evaluated in the presence of various denaturents; little or no decrease in proteolytic activity was observed in 0.1-1% ALS solns. (w/v). Sample preparetion prior to mass spectrometry and liquid chromatog. enal. consists of sample acidificetion. ALS degrades rapidly at low-pH conditions, which eliminates surfactant-caused interference with enal. Described methodol. combines the adventeges of protein solubilizetion, rapid digestion, high peptide coverages, and easy semple preparetion for mass spectrometry and liquid chromatog. anelyses.

IT 308818-13-5
RL: ARU (Analyticel role, unclassified); RCT (Reectent); ANST (Anelytical study); RACT (Reactant or reegent)
(enzyme-friendly, mess spectrometry-compatible surfactant for in-solution enzymic digestion of proteins)

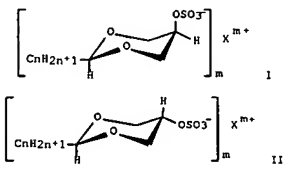
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 08 Mey 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:346818 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	138:323055
TITLE:	Manufacture of novel sulfate salts of cis- and trans-2-elkyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes
INVENTOR(S):	Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan; Sokolowski, Adam; Kotlewska, Urszule
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Politechnike Wroclawska, Pol.
SOURCE:	Pol., 6 pp. CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 177120	B1	19990930	PL 1995-308929	19950602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1995-308929	19950602

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:323055
GI



I

II

AB Surfece-active title salts (I and II; X = Li, K, Cs, Mg, Ca, Ba, ammonium, pyridinium; m = 1, 2; n = 7-13) were manufactured by reacting the perent cis- and/or trans-2-(C7-13-alkyl)-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes with ClSO3H in CCl4 in the presence of pyridine, or with SO3/pyridine complex, then removing the solvent and neutralizing the residue with aqueous alc. solution or suspension of alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxide, carbonate or bicarbonate, or NH4OH. For example, adding 0.0464 mol of SO3/pyridine complex at ambient temperature in portions to a stirred solution of 0.0387 mol of a mixture of cis- and trans-2-undecyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxene in 0.070 dm3 CCl4 and 2 + 10-3 dm3 pyridine, stirring the mixture for 1 h et ambient temperature and 6-8 h at .apprx.310°K gave 89% mol.% of a mixture of cis- and trans-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxene-5-sulfate pyridinium salts, m. 372-376°K and heving Krafft point <293° (1% equeous solution).

IT 512203-78-0P 512203-80-4P 512203-82-6P 512203-84-8P 512203-86-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(cis- and trans-isomer mixture; manufacture of novel sulfate salts of cis- and trans-alkyl(hydroxy)dioxenes)

IT 259738-92-6P 259738-94-8P 512203-89-3P

512204-29-4P
RL: IMF (Industriel manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of novel sulfate salts of cis- and trans-alkyl(hydroxy)dioxanes)

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 27 Mer 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:237291 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	140:2466
TITLE:	Sodium dodecyl sulfete versus acid-labile surfactant gel electrophoresis: Comparative proteomic studies on rat retina and mouse brain
AUTHOR(S):	Konig, Simone; Schmidt, Oliver; Rose, Kerin; Thenos, Solon; Besselmann, Michael; Zeller, Martin
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Integrated Functional Genomics, Interdisciplinary Clinical Research Center, University Eye Hospital Munster, University of Munster, Germany
SOURCE:	Electrophoresis (2003), 24(4), 751-756 CODEN: ELCTDN; ISSN: 0173-0835
PUBLISHER:	Wiley-VCH Verleg GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journel
LANGUAGE:	English

AB A long-chein derivetive of 1,3-dioxolane sodium propyloxy sulfete, with similar denaturing and electrophoretic properties es SDS, and facilitated protein identification following polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) for Coomassie-steined protein bends, hes been tested. Comparetive ecid-labile surfectent/sodium dodecyl sulfate two-dimensional (ALS/SDS 2-D)-PAGE expts. of lower abundant proteins from the proteomes of regenerating rat retina and mouse brein show that peptide recovery for mess spectrometry (MS) mapping is significently enhenced using ALS leeding to more successful database searches. ALS may influence some procedures in proteomic anal. such es the determination of protein content and methods need to be adjusted to thet effect. The promising results of the use of ALS in bioanelytics call for detailed physicochem. investigations of surfactant properties.

IT 308818-13-5
RL: ARU (Anelyticel role, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(comparative proteomic studies on rat retine and mouse brain using SDS vs. ecid-labile surfactant gel electrophoresis)

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 2002

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:577434 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	137:291147
TITLE:	Identificetion of proteins from two-dimensional polyacrylemide gels using e novel acid-labile surfactant
AUTHOR(S):	Ross, Andrew R. S.; Lee, Peter J.; Smith, Duncen L.; Lengridge, James I.; Whetton, Anthony D.; Gaskell, Simon J.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Plent Biotechnology Institute, National Reseerch Council of Caneda, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 0W9, Can.
SOURCE:	Proteomics (2002), 2(7), 928-936 CODEN: PROTC7; ISSN: 1615-9853
PUBLISHER:	Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Protein identification by peptide mass mapping usually involves digestion of gal-saparatad protains with trypsin, followad by mass measurement of the rasulting paptides by matrix-assistad lasar dasorption/ionization mass spactrometry (MALDI-MS). Pos. identification requires measurement of enough paptida massas to obtain a dafinitive match with sequance information racordad in protain or DNA sequence databasas. However, competitive binding and ionization of residual surfactant introducad during PAGE (PAGE) can inhibit solid-phase extraction and MS anal. of tryptic peptidas. We have evaluated a novel, acid-labile surfactant (ALS) as an alternative to sodium dodacylsulfata (SDS) for two-dimensional (2-D) PAGE separation and MALDI-MS mapping of proteins. ALS was substituted for SDS at the same concantration in buffers and gals used for 2-D PAGE. Manual and automated procedures for spot cutting and in-gel digestion were used to process Coomassia stainad protains for MS anal. Results indicate that substituting ALS for SDS during PAGE can significantly increase the number of peptides detected by MALDI-MS, especially for proteins of relatively low abundanca. This effect is attributed to dacomposition of ALS under acidic conditions during gal staining, dastaining, paptida axtraction and MS sampla praparation Automatad excision and digastion procedures reduce contamination by keratin and othar impuritias, further anhancing MS idantification of gal saparated protains.

IT 308818-13-5P
RL: NUU (Othar use, unclassifiad); SPN (Synthatic praparation); PREP (Praparation); USES (Usas)
(identification of proteins from two-dimensional polyacrylamida gels using novel acid-labile surfactant)

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entarad STN: 23 Jan 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:59114 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:249430
TITLE: Winsor-typa microemulsions stabilizad by mixturas of surfactants
AUTHOR(S): Zialonka, Barbara; Sokolowski, Adam
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wroclaw University of Technology, Wroclaw, Pol.
SOURCE: World Surfactants Congress, 5th, Firenze, Italy, May 29-June 2, 2000 (2000), 852-860. Comite European des Agents de Surface et leurs Intarmediairas Organiques: Brussels, Balg. CODEN: 69BYUW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English

AB Wa hava undartakan investigations upon the behavior in Winsor microemulsion systems of surfactant mixts. Sodium n-alkyl sulfatas, sulfonates, carboxylates, acetal-type surfactants and fluorinatad amphiphilas-sodium carboxylate, fluorinated sugar-typa derivative ware usad as addnl. surface-active agants, called "sacond surfactants". They ware added to systems containing n-haptana, watar, sodium diethylhaxylsulfosuccinata (AOT) and NaCl in order to obtain transition from water-in-oil microemulsions (Winsor II) to oil-in-water ones (Winsor I). From interfacial tansion measurements we determinad the regions where Winsor I, Winsor II, and Winsor III occur and calculated the standard free energy of transition, ΔGtr, from the Winsor I to the Winsor III system. Addnl., the ΔG0tr contributions darived from all structural parts of tha sacond surfactant mol., i.a. CH2, CF2, head group, were estimated

IT 139088-69-0 139088-70-3 139088-72-5
186189-03-7 186189-04-8 186189-05-9
186189-06-0

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Tachnical or engineared material use); USES (Uses)
(Winsor-type microemulsions stabilized by mixts. of surfactants)

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entarad STN: 26 Sep 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:699311 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:202175
TITLE: Decomposition properties of sodium 3-[(2-alkyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)mathoxyl]-1-propanesulfonates
AUTHOR(S): Zhu, Hong-jun; Wang, Jin-tang; Xu, Feng
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Scianca, Nanjing University of Chemical Tachnology, Nanjing, 210009, Paop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Jingxi Huagong (2001), 18(8), 443-444, 460 CODEN: JIHUFJ; ISSN: 1003-5214
PUBLISHER: Jingxi Huagong Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

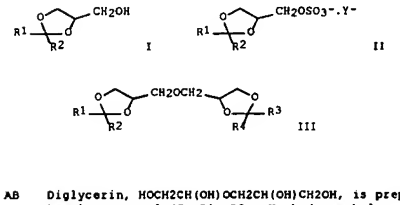
AB Tha dacomposition properties of sodium 3-[(2-alkyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)mathoxyl]-1-propanesulfonates [alkyl = haptyl (HDMPS), nonyl (NDMPS), undecyl (UDMPS)] in 0.1 mol/L HCl solution (25°) were measurad by gas chromatog. The kinetics investigation showad that the dacomposition reaction of these surfactants is pseudo-first-ordar. Thair rate constant k and half-lifa t1/2(h):HDMPS 0.638, NDMPS 0.827, UDMPS 0.936.

IT 333952-53-7 333952-54-8 333952-55-9
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(decomposition properties of sodium 3-[(2-alkyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxyl]-1-propanesulfonatas as anionic surfactants)

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entarad STN: 12 Dac 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:865356 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:29655
TITLE: Mathod for praparation of diglycerin from diglycerin ketal of acetal derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Murata, Daiya; Imanaka, Takahiro; Nagumo, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000344705	A2	20001212	JP 1999-157970	19990604
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-157970	19990604

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:29655; MARPAT 134:29655
GI



AB Diglycerin, HOCH2CH(OH)OCH2CH(OH)CH2OH, is prepared by reaction of glycerin katal or acatal (I; R1, R2 = H, hydrocarbyl; or R1 and R2 are linkad to each other to form a carbo cyclic ring) glycerin ketal or acatal sulfate salt (II; R3, R4 = H, hydrocarbyl; or R3 and R4 ara linkad to each othar to form a carbo cyclic ring; Y+ = salt-forming cation) to giva diglycerin katal or acetal (III; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, hydrocarbyl; or R1 and R2 or R3 and R4 ara linked to aach othar to form a carbo cyclic ring) followad by deacatalization or deketalization. This procass givas diglycerin of high purity which is useful as food additiva or an intermadiata for nonionic surfactants. Thus, 116.9 g glycarin Ma Et ketona ketal, 20 mL pyridina, and 500 mL CCl4 wera haatad to 45° in a flask, followed by adding portionwise 127.3 g SO3-pyridine complex over a period of 3 h, and the rasulting mixture was neutralized by adding 66.7 g 48% aqueous NaOH, 260 g H2O, and 900 g ethanol and evaporatad to ramove the solvant to giva 219.9 g II (R3 = Et, R4 = Me, Y+ = Na+). The latter product and 116.9 g glycarin Me Et ketone ketal wera addad to a flask, followad by adding 66.7 g 48% aqueous NaOH and 650 mL xylane, and the rasulting mixture was refluxed for atharification with azaotropic removal of water for 16 h to give 97.9 g III (R1 = R3 = Et, R2 = R4 = Me). The lattar compound (60 g) was treated with p-toluenesulfonic acid and 3-5% steam per h was introduced with removing excess steam and Me Et ketone outsida tha system for 5 h and the resulting mixture was dehydrated at 90° and 6.66 kPa for 0.5 to giva 41.0 g diglycerin (97.9% purity).

IT 311820-48-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Praparation); RACT (Reactant or reagant)
(preparation of diglycarin by etherification diglycerin ketal or acatal and its sulfate and deacatalization or deketalization of diglycerin ketal or acatal)

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entarad STN: 30 Nov 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:835474 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:297503
TITLE: Preparation of dagradable sulfonate surfactants
AUTHOR(S): Zhu, Hong-jun; Wang, Jin-tang; Xu, Feng; Kong, Ai-wu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departmant of Allied Chamistry, Nanjing University of Chamical Tachnology, Nanjing, 210009, Paop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Jingxi Huagong (2000), 17(10), 559-561, 566 CODEN: JIHUFJ; ISSN: 1003-5214
PUBLISHER: Jingxi Huagong Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinasa

AB A series of degradable sulfonate surfactants(III) (sodium 3-[(2-haptyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl) methoxy]-1-propanesulfonata; sodium 3-[(2-nonyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-

yl) mathoxy]-1-propanesulfonate; sodium 3-[(undecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl) methoxy]-1-propanasulfonate) with 1,3-dioxolane ring were prepared by three steps. (a) a series of acatals (I) wara prepared by raaction of aldehydes and tri-Et orthoformata at 8-10° under the catalysis of ammonium nitrate (50% yield), (b) tha cyclic glycerol acetals(II) were prapared by transacatalation of I with glycerol at 110° (80% yiald), (c) then the intarmadiatas II raactad with innar astar of 3-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid and sodium hydroxida at 60-65° for 8 h to giva III (90% yield). The structure idantification was performad using alamantary anal., IR and 1HNMR.

IT 333952-53-7P 333952-54-8P 333952-55-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material usa); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(degradable sulfonate surfactants; praparation of)

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entarad STN: 24 Nov 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:824508 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:2339
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and usas thareof
INVENTOR(S): Laa, Patar Jang Jong; Compton, Bruce J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Watars Invastments Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patant
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000070334	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US13028	20000512
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000048435	A5	20001205	AU 2000-48435	20000512
EP 1181537	A1	20020227	EP 2000-930651	20000512
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-134113P	P 19990514
			WO 2000-US13028	W 20000512

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:2339
AB Destructible surfactants and methods of using same ara provided. Tha invention includes anionic surfactants having a dioxolane or dioxane functional group which anables the surfactant to be broken down under acidic conditions. Tha invention also includes methods of making anionic surfactants and methods of using anionic surfactants in a variety of applications.

IT 138487-18-0 308818-17-9
RL: NUU (Othar use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or raagant); USES (Uses)
(dastructible surfactants and uses thereof)

IT 138487-16-9P 308818-10-2P 308818-11-3P
308818-13-5P 308818-14-6P 308818-15-7P

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(destructible surfactants and uses thereof)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Apr 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:270652 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:336886
TITLE: Synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable anionic surfactants: diastereomeric (2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl) sulfates with monovalent counter-ions. [Erratum to document cited in CA132:196127]
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Mayhew, Alexandra
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic and Polymer Technology, Wroclaw University of Technology, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Surfactants and Detergents (2000), 3(2), 237
CODEN: JSDEFL; ISSN: 1097-3958
PUBLISHER: AOCS Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The captions for Figs. 2 and 3 were switched; the corrected figures and their corresponding captions are given.
IT 186189-03-7P 186189-04-8P 186189-05-9P
186189-06-0P 259738-90-4P 259738-91-5P
259738-92-6P 259738-93-7P 259738-94-8P
259738-95-9P 259738-96-0P 259738-97-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable diastereomeric (alkyldioxanyl) sulfate anionic surfactants with monovalent counter-ions (Erratum))

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Jan 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:51525 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:196127
TITLE: Synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable anionic surfactants: diastereomeric (2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl) sulfates with monovalent counter-ions
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Mayhew, Alexandra
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic and Polymer Technology, Wroclaw University of Technology, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Surfactants and Detergents (2000), 3(1), 59-65
CODEN: JSDEFL; ISSN: 1097-3958
PUBLISHER: AOCS Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Sodium, potassium and ammonium cis- and trans-(2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5- yl) sulfates 6-8 (alkyl: n-C9H19, 6a-8a, and n-C11H23, 6b-8b) were synthesized in a reaction of aliphatic aldehydes 1a,b with glycerol 2 followed by separation in high yields of individual geometric isomers of cis- and trans-2-n-alkyl-5-

hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes, cis-3a,b and trans-3a,b, followed by sulfation with sulfur trioxide-pyridine complex, and finally neutralization with NaOH, KOH, and NH4OH, resp. Phys. data of the compds. and some surface properties of 2-n-nonyl derivs., such as critical micelle concentration (CMC), effectiveness of aqueous surface tension reduction (ΠCMC), surface excess concentration (ΓCMC), and the surface area demand per mol. (ACMC), were determined It was shown that the surface activity of these compds. is influenced both by their geometric structure and by the monovalent counter-ion.
IT 186189-03-7P 186189-04-8P 186189-05-9P
186189-06-0P 259738-90-4P 259738-91-5P
259738-92-6P 259738-93-7P 259738-94-8P
259738-95-9P 259738-96-0P 259738-97-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable diastereomeric (alkyldioxanyl) sulfate anionic surfactants with monovalent counter-ions)
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 08 Dec 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:774192 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:13333
TITLE: Dioxolanes as (intermediates for) surfactants, their preparation, and acid decomposition
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Masaki; Nomura, Hiroshi; Miyamoto, Masanori; Hasegawa, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka City, Japan; Teshima Kaken K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11335371	A2	19991207	JP 1998-138241	19980520
JP 3049390	B2	20000605		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-138241	19980520

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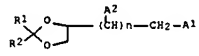

I

AB Dioxolanes I [R1 = Ra(ORb)y; Ra = C6-22 alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (substituted) aryl; Rb = C2-4 alkylene; y = 0-20; R2 = Me, Et; n = 0, 1; A1, A2 = OH, OSO3M; M = H, alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, C2-3 alkanolammonium, C1-5 alkylammonium, basic amino acid residue], which are decomposed into ketones, glycerin, erythritol, etc. by treatment with acids, are prepared by sulfation

of I (n = 0, 1; A1 = A2 = OH). Thus, 2-undecanone was condensed with glycerin and sulfated to give I (R1 = nonyl, R2 = Me, n = 0, A1 = OSO3Na) (II) showing critical micelle concentration 1.0 + 10-2 mol/L, surface tension (at the critical micelle concentration) 39.6 mN/m, and Krafft point (1%) <0°. II was completely decomposed by 1.0 N HCl at 25° for 1 h.
IT 251453-51-7P 251453-53-9P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation and acid decomposition of dioxolanes as (intermediates for) surfactants)
IT 251453-54-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and acid decomposition of dioxolanes as (intermediates for) surfactants)

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:619226 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:238708
TITLE: Synthesis and properties of sulfate- and polyoxyethylene-type chemodegradable surfactants bearing a 1,3-dioxolane ring
AUTHOR(S): Yamamura, Shingo; Ono, Daisuke; Nakamura, Masaki; Shizuma, Motohiro; Tamai, Toshiyuki; Takeda, Tokuji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Munic. Tech. Res. Inst., Osaka, 536-8553, Japan
SOURCE: Kagaku to Kogyo (Osaka) (1999), 73(9), 419-425
CODEN: KKGOAG; ISSN: 0368-5918
PUBLISHER: Osaka Koken Kyokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Chemodegradable anionic and nonionic surfactants bearing a 1,3-dioxolane ring were prepared by the acid-catalyzed condensation of ketones and glycerol, followed by sulfation or ethoxylation. These surfactants had good surface activity and detergency, and were easily hydrolyzed under acidic conditions.
IT 251453-51-7P, (2-Methyl-2-nonyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl sulfate sodium salt 261963-60-4P, (2-Methyl-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl sulfate sodium salt
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anionic surfactant; preparation of chemodegradable surfactants bearing dioxolane ring)

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Jun 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:371434 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:134992
TITLE: Adsorption of Diastereomerically Pure Sodium cis- and trans-(2-n-Alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl) Sulfates at the n-Heptane-Water Interface
AUTHOR(S): Sokolowski, Adam; Zielonka, Barbara; Piasecki, Andrzej; Wilk, Kazimiera A.; Burczyk, Bogdan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic and Polymer Technology, Wroclaw University of Technology, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry B (1999), 103(26), 5512-5516

CODEN: JPCBFK; ISSN: 1089-5647
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A systematic study concerning adsorption and aggregation of chemodegradable, diastereomerically pure Na cis- and trans-(2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl) sulfates (alkyl: n-C9H19 and n-C11H23) in the system consisting of n-heptane in contact with aqueous 0.2M NaCl at 31° was undertaken. The role of the 6-membered 1,3-dioxane ring was discussed in terms of comparison between studied surfactants and classical Na decyl and dodecyl sulfates. Surface parameters of compds. under study at the oil-H2O interface, i.e., surface tension reduction (π), surface excess concentration (Γ), surface area demand per mol. (A), critical micelle concentration (cmc), standard free energy of adsorption (ΔGoads), and of micellization (ΔGocmc), show differences due to the adsorption and interfacial tensions of diastereomerically pure sodium cis- and trans-(alkyl dioxan-yl) sulfates at heptane-aqueous NaCl systems and to the hydrophilic, i.e., sulfate group configuration at the C-5 atom of the 1,3-dioxane ring. The cmc, ΔGoads, and ΔGocmc values are lower for the trans isomers than for the cis ones, whereas the effectiveness of surface tension reduction is nearly the same for both isomers. Addnl., the interfacial tensions of the studied acetal-type isomers were described for the heptane-aqueous NaCl systems containing Aerosol OT. According to findings the configuration of the -OSO3Na polar group at the C-5 C atom of the 1,3-dioxane ring, i.e., equatorial in trans isomers and axial in cis isomers, involves diastereomeric differentiation in the aggregation abilities.
IT 186189-03-7 186189-04-8 186189-05-9
186189-06-0
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(adsorption and interfacial tensions of diastereomerically pure sodium cis- and trans-(alkyldioxan-yl) sulfates at heptane-water interface)
REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 19 May 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:304333 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:311801
TITLE: Preparation of novel sodium sulfates of 1,3-dioxane derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan; Sokolowski, Adam; Kotlewska, Urszula
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Politechnika Wroclawska, Pol.
SOURCE: Pol., 4 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 175563	B1	19990129	PL 1994-306516	19941223
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1994-306516	19941223

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:311801
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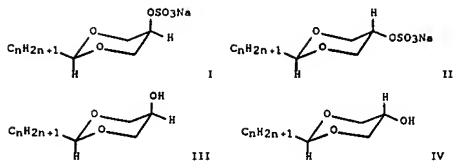


I II III IV

AB The title compds. [I or II; n = 7-13], potentially useful as surfactants (no data), were prepared by reacting cis-(or trans-)2-alkyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes [III or IV] with ClSO3H in CCl4 in the presence of pyridine followed by treatment of the intermediate with alc.-H2O solution of NaOH, Na2CO3 or NaHCO3 or by reacting III or IV with C5H5N*SO3 in CCl4 followed by treatment of the intermediate with alc.-aqueous solution of NaOH, Na2CO3 or NaHCO3.

IT 186189-03-7P 186189-06-0P 223537-63-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of novel sodium sulfates of 1,3-dioxane derivs.)

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Dec 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:808663 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:63186
TITLE: Chemical structure and surface activity. XXXII. Synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable surfactants: sodium cis-[(2-n-alkyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)methyl] sulfates
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan; Sokolowski, Adam; Mayhew, Aleksandra; Wilk, Kazimiera A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC AND POLYMER TECHNOLOGY, TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF WROCLAW, WROCLAW, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Chemistry (1997), 45(3), 329-337
CODEN: BPACEQ; ISSN: 0239-7285
PUBLISHER: Polish Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Sodium cis-[(2-n-alkyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)methyl] sulfates (alkyl: n-C7H15, n-C9H19 and n-C11H23) were synthesized by reaction of aliphatic aldehydes and 1,1,1-tris(hydroxymethyl)ethane, followed by sulfation with sulfur trioxide-pyridine complex and neutralization with NaHCO3 (NaOH) of the intermediate mixts. of cis- and trans-2-n-alkyl-5-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxanes or individual cis-isomers. Some of their surface properties at the aqueous solution-air interface were determined
IT 139888-69-0P 139888-70-3P 139888-72-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material

use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable sodium cis-[(2-n-alkyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)methyl] sulfate surfactants)
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 06 Sep 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:569475 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:308641
TITLE: Synthesis, surface properties, and hydrolysis of chemodegradable anionic surfactants: diastereomerically pure cis- and trans-2,5-disubstituted-1,3-dioxanes
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Sokolowski, Adam; Burczyk, Bogdan; Gancarz, Roman; Kotlewska, Urszula
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Organic Polymer Technology, Technical University Wroclaw, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (1997), 192(1), 74-82
CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
PUBLISHER: Academic
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Two new groups of anionic surfactants, sodium cis- and trans-(2-n-undecyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)methyl sulfates and sodium cis- and trans-3-[(2-n-undecyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)oxy]propanesulfonates, were synthesized and investigated. Surface properties of these surfactants, i.e., surface excess concentration, Γ, surface area demand per mol., A, effectiveness of surface tension reduction, Π, critical micelle concentration, CMC, and standard free energies of adsorption, ΔGads0, and of micellization, ΔGmic0, were determined The trans-isomers, in which the configuration of the polar group is equatorial, are more surface active than the cis-isomers with axial configuration of the polar group at the C-5 carbon atom of the 1,3-dioxane ring. The surfactants under study undergo easy hydrolysis reaction in DCl/D2O solution with cleavage of the 1,3-dioxane ring to nonsurface active intermediates. The trans-isomers are hydrolyzed faster than the cis-isomers.
IT 197294-67-0P 197294-68-1P 197294-69-2P
197294-70-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis, surface properties, and hydrolysis of diastereomerically pure cis- and trans-2,5-disubstituted-1,3-dioxane anionic surfactantss)
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:164886 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:145606
TITLE: Synthesis, Surface Properties, and Hydrolysis of Chemodegradable Anionic Surfactants: Diastereomerically Pure Sodium cis- and trans-2-n-Alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl Sulfates
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Soko-lowski, Adam; Burczyk,

Bogdan; Gancarz, Roman; Kotlewska, Urszula
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic and Polymer Technology and Institute of Organic Chemistry Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Technical University of Wroc-law, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Langmuir (1997), 13(6), 1434-1439
CODEN: LANGD5; ISSN: 0743-7463
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A systematic study concerning the synthesis, adsorption, micellization, and hydrolytic decomposition of new, chemodegradable and diastereomerically pure sodium cis- and trans-2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5- yl sulfates (alkyl: n-C7H15, n-C9H19, and n-C11H23) has been undertaken. Surface parameters of the compds. under study at the aqueous solution/air interface, i.e., surface tension reduction, surface excess concentration, surface area demand per mol., and standard free energy of adsorption and micellization, show differences both in the alkyl chain length and in the hydrophilic, i.e., sulfate, group configuration at the 1,3-dioxane ring. The cmc values are lower for the trans-isomers than for the cis-isomers, the ΔG°ads and ΔG°cmc values are lower for trans-isomers, and the effectiveness of surface tension reduction is higher for the cis-isomers than for the trans-isomers. The investigated compds. undergo an easy hydrolysis reaction of the acetal function, leading to starting aldehydes and sulfated glycerol. The trans-isomers are hydrolyzed much faster than cis-isomers, and no isomerization reaction of the type cis .dblharw. trans is observed during the hydrolysis process.
IT 186189-01-5P 186189-02-6P 186189-03-7P
186189-04-8P 186189-05-9P 186189-06-0P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis, surface properties, and hydrolysis of chemodegradable sodium cis- and trans-2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl sulfate anionic surfactants)
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

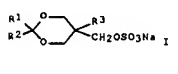
L5 ANSWER 28 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 08 Feb 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:91830 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:119361
TITLE: Chemical structure and activity. XXX. Synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable anionic surfactants: sodium (2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)sulfates
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Sokolowski, Adam; Burczyk, Bogdan; Kotlewska, Urszula
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Organic Polymer Technology, Technical Univ. Wroclaw, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (1997), 74(1), 33-37
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X
PUBLISHER: AOCS Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In the reaction of cis- and trans-2-n-alkyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxane mixts. with SO3·pyridine complex, followed by neutralization with NaOH or Na2CO3, a new group of anionic surfactants, i.e., Na cis- and trans-(2-n-alkyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)sulfates were obtained. The hydrophobic intermediates used in the sulfation reaction were obtained in high yields from 4-component glycerol acetals by the process of transacetalization and selective crystallization of

1,3-dioxane derivs. The phys. data of the new compds. and some of their surface properties, such as critical micelle concentration, effectiveness of water surface tension.reduction, standard free energies of adsorption and micellization, surface excess concentration, and the surface area demand per mol. were determined The surface activity of the standard anionic surfactant Na dodecyl sulfate should be similar to the surface activity of Na (2-n-decyl-1,3-dioxan- 5-yl)sulfate.
IT 186302-97-6P, 2-Octyl-1,3-dioxolan-5-yl sulfate sodium salt
186302-98-7P, 2-Decyl-1,3-dioxolan-5-yl sulfate sodium salt
186302-99-8P, 2-Dodecyl-1,3-dioxolan-5-yl sulfatesodium salt
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable anionic surfactants sodium (alkyldioxanyl)sulfates)

L5 ANSWER 29 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 1995
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:673889 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:59616
TITLE: Manufacturing surface-active sodium sulfate derivatives of 2,5-di- and 2,2,5-trisubstituted 5-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxanes
INVENTOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Politechnika Wroclawska, Pol.
SOURCE: Pol., 5 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 162441	B1	19931231	PL 1990-283199	19900103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1990-283199	19900103

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:59616
GI



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AB Title surfactants I (R1 = CaH2a+1, Ph, or CbH2b+1C6H4, a = 5-15, b = 1-12, R2 = H or CcH2c+1, c = 1-8, R1R2 = CdH2d, d = 5-12, R3 = Me or Et) are manufactured by reaction of the corresponding hydroxymethyldioxane with C5H5N and ClSO3H in a solvent such as CCl4 at 260-320K and dioxane derivative-ClSO3H-C5H5N mol ratio 1:(1-1.1):(2.1-2.5) or with a C5H5N-SO3 complex (II) in a solvent such as CCl4 at dioxane derivative-II mol ratio 1:(1-1.1) and 260-320K, evaporation of the reaction mixture, dissoln. of the evaporated product in an aqueous alc. solution of NaOH, NaHCO3, or Na2CO3, and evaporation of the solvent.
IT 143482-00-2P 143482-02-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(manufacturing surface-active sodium sulfate derivs. of 2,5-di- and

2,2,5-trisubstituted 5-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxanes)

L5 ANSWER 30 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 1994
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:194530 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:194530
TITLE: Studies on synthesis and properties of surfactants with specific functions
AUTHOR(S): Yamamura, Shingo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Munic. Tech. Res. Inst., Osaka, 536, Japan
SOURCE: Yukagaku (1994), 43(1), 2-9
CODEN: YKGKAM; ISSN: 0513-398X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Novel surfactants with specific functions were synthesized from inexpensive, com. available bulk chems. by convenient synthetic methods. All were characterized by features such as chemical degradability, catalytic activity for a halide displacement reaction (Finkelstein reaction), ability to disperse lime soap, and complex with alkali metal cations. Applications for emulsion polymerization, surface-active properties, stability consts. of complexes with alkali metal ions, and solubilization of alkali metal picrates in organic solvents were studied.
IT 130487-16-8P 130487-17-9P 138487-18-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and surfactant properties of)

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 Oct 1992
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:533335 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:133335
TITLE: Chemical structure and surface activity. XXV. Synthesis and surface properties of chemodegradable anionic surfactants: sodium salts of sulfated 2-n-alkyl-5-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxanes
AUTHOR(S): Sokolowski, Adam; Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Polym. Technol., Tech. Univ. Wroclaw, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (1992), 69(7), 633-8
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In acid-catalyzed reactions of Cn-alkanecarboxaldehydes (n = 5, 7, 9, 11) with MeC(CH2OH)3, 2-(n-alkyl)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-1,3- dioxanes were obtained. The dioxanes were sulfated with SO3·pyridine complex in dry CCl4 solution to obtain the title anionic surfactants. The surfactants could be readily hydrolyzed and oxidized to nonsurfactant compds. Phys. data and some surface properties, such as Krafft point, critical micelle concentration (CMC), surface tension of aqueous solution near CMC, and wetting and foaming properties, were determined The surfactants exhibited aqueous solution properties similar to those of the well-known [R(OCH2CH2)mOSO3Na]. The presence of the 5-methyl-1,3-dioxane moiety in the mols. introduced hydrophobic character comparable to the effect of three oxyethylene groups or of two methylene groups of the alkyl chain in [R(OCH2CH2)mOSO3Na] with equal R value.
IT 143481-99-6P 143482-00-2P 143482-01-3P
143482-02-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

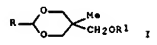
(preparation and surfactant properties of)

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 May 1992
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:215135 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:215135
TITLE: Preparation of butadiene copolymers with low metal content
INVENTOR(S): Kasai, Kiyoshi; Sato, Hozumi; Takeda, Tokuji; Yamamura, Shingo; Nakamura, Masaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd., Japan; Osaka, City of
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03281602	A2	19911212	JP 1990-81148	19900330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-81148	19900330

AB The title polymers having metal content ≤200 ppm, and useful in the electronic applications, are prepared by emulsion polymerization in the presence of acid-hydrolyzable surfactants bearing 1,3-dioxolane rings. Thus, emulsion polymerization of 65 parts butadiene with 35 parts acrylonitrile in the presence of 2 parts 2-methyl-2-undecyl-3-carboxy- 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolane Na salt (I), and 0.01 part Na hydroxymethanesulfonate and treating the resulting polymer emulsions with 1% HCl gave polymers containing 15 ppm Na, vs 120 for polymers prepared without I.
IT 141186-39-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(surfactants, for manufacture of butadiene copolymers with low metal content)

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Apr 1992
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:151685 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:151685
TITLE: Acetals and ethers. XXI. Preparation of diastereomerically pure sodium salts of sulfated 2-n-alkyl-5-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxanes
AUTHOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Polym. Technol., Tech. Univ. Wroclaw, Wroclaw, 50-370, Pol.
SOURCE: Synthetic Communications (1992), 22(3), 445-51
CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 116:151685
GI



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AB cis-, trans- Or a mixture of cis- and trans-(hydroxymethyl)dioxanes I [R = 4-MeC6H4, Me(CH2)6, Me(CH2)8, Me(CH2)10, R1 = H] were sulfated with sulfur trioxide-pyridine complex in CCl4/pyridine to give I (R1 = SO3Na) as the pure cis- or trans-isomers.
IT 139088-69-0P 139088-70-3P 139088-71-4P
139088-72-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L5 ANSWER 34 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 1992
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:62074 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:62074
TITLE: Synthesis and properties of destructible anionic surfactants with a 1,3-dioxolane ring and their use as emulsifier for emulsion polymerization
AUTHOR(S): Yamamura, Shingo; Nakamura, Masaki; Kasai, Kiyoshi; Sato, Hozumi; Takeda, Tokuji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Munic. Tech. Res. Inst., Osaka, 536, Japan
SOURCE: Yukagaku (1991), 40(11), 1002-6
CODEN: YKGKAM; ISSN: 0513-398X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Degradable anionic surfactants with a 1,3-dioxolane ring were prepared and their surface properties determined These surfactants contain a sulfonate group as the anionic hydrophile, and readily decompose under weakly acidic conditions. As surfactants for emulsion polymerization reactions, they are considerably superior to the conventional surfactants which give polymers containing higher contents of metals than the above surfactants.
IT 138487-16-8P 138487-17-9P 138487-18-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(surfactants, preparation and surface properties of)

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1990
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:235732 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:235732
TITLE: An efficient route to 3-deoxy-D-manno-2-octulosonic acid (KDO) derivatives via a 1,4-cyclic sulfate approach
AUTHOR(S): Van der Klein, P. A. M.; Boons, G. J. P. H.; Veeneman, G. H.; Van der Marel, G. A.; Van Boom, J. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gorlaeus Lab., Leiden, 2300 RA, Neth.
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1989), 30(40), 5477-80
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:235732
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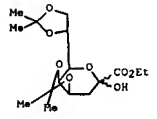

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AB Treatment of 2,3:5,6-di-O-isopropylidene-D-mannitol with thionyl chloride followed by oxidation gave the resp. 1,4-cyclic sulfate. Ring opening of the cyclic sulfate with the anion of Et 1,3-dithiane-2-carboxylate, and subsequent acidolysis and unmaksing of the thioketal, afforded KDO derivative I in an excellent yield.
IT 127244-79-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and hydrolysis of)

L5 ANSWER 36 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 30 Apr 1989
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:156549 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:156549
TITLE: Preparation and characterization of glycerol-based cleavable surfactants and derived vesicles
AUTHOR(S): Jaeger, David A.; Jamrozik, Janusz; Golich, Timothy G.; Clennan, Malgorzata Wegrzyn; Mohebalian, Jamshid
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Wyoming, Laramie, WY, 82071, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1989), 111(8), 3001-6
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
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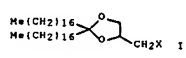

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AB Vesicles of I [X = N+Me3 MeSO3- (II); X = N+Me3 Br- (III); and X = O(CH2)3SO3-Na+ (IV)] were prepared by sonication and characterized by 1H NMR line width narrowing, dynamic laser light scattering, DSC, and dye entrapment and leakage studies. In vesicular form, the hydrolytic stability of IV was greater than that of II/III, due to a combination of electrostatic effects resulting from the different substituents on the dioxolane ring. Neutral organic compds. could be readily isolated from vesicular solns. of IV after its hydrolysis. Thus, IV was appropriate for the application of vesicular media to preparative chemical I (X = N+Me2(CH2)3SO3-) was prepared but did not readily disperse in water upon sonication.
IT 119296-62-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);

RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and hydrolysis of)

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:107200 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:107200
TITLE: Cyanine dyes, new potent antitumor agents
AUTHOR(S): Minami, Isao; Kozai, Yoshio; Nomura, Hiroaki; Tashiro, Tazuko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Res. Div., Takeda Chem. Ind. Ltd., Osaka, 532, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1982), 30(9), 3106-20
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:107200
AB A number of cyanines with mono-, di- and tricyclic nuclei, merocyanines and oxonols were prepared and screened for antitumor activity against P388 leukemia and B16 melanoma. Among these compds., monomethin-, trimethin- and pentamethincyanines having naphthothiazole, naphthoxazole, and benzindole nuclei significantly prolonged the survival time of tumor-bearing mice. Replacement of the conjugated chain system between the 2 nuclei with a saturated aliphatic chain produced a marked decrease in the antitumor activity. Structure-activity relationships are discussed.
IT 84834-19-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with methlthionaphthothiazolium salt)
IT 84846-66-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with methylnaphthothiazolium salt)
IT 84833-76-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with naphthothiazoles)

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:407606 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:7606
TITLE: Dioxolane derivatives having surfactant properties
INVENTOR(S): McCoy, David R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Texaco Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3948953	A	19760406	US 1969-847729	19690805
US 3909460	A	19750930	US 1973-387426	19730810
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1969-847729	A2 19690805

AB The reaction of glycerol [56-81-5] with C7-15 aliphatic ketones gave 2,2-dialkyl-4-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolanes which were ethoxylated, sulfated (with 1:1 molar ClSO3H-Et2O [59263-80-8]), or phosphorylated with POCl3 to prepare surfactants with higher detergency than com. ethoxylated alcs. or sulfates of ethoxylated alcs. Thus, a mixture of glycerol 137, p-MeC6H4SO3H 5, benzene 500, and C10-15 aliphatic ketones 260 parts was heated 65 hr to prepare a mixture of 2,2-dialkyl-4- hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolanes which were mixed with 1% KOH and treated with ethylene oxide [75-21-8] (5.3 moles/mole dioxolane) to prepare a surfactant.
IT 59263-78-4 59263-79-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(detergents)

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:607840 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:207840
TITLE: Detergent compositions containing dioxolanes as surfactants
INVENTOR(S): McCoy, David R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Texaco Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3909460	A	19750930	US 1973-387426	19730810
US 3948953	A	19760406	US 1969-847729	19690805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1969-847729	A2 19690805

AB 2-Methyl-4-methylol-2-nonyl-1,3-dioxolane [6542-98-9] and similar 2,2-dialkyl 4-methylol-1,3-dioxolanes, prepared from glycerol [56-81-5] and C13-15 dialkyl ketones, were ethoxylated or sulfated to prepare surfactants with good solubility in water, good detergency in laundering, and light color. Thus, glycerol was condensed with C10-15 dialkyl ketones in benzene containing p-MeC6H4SO3H to prepare 2,2-dialkyl-4-methylol- 1,3-dioxolanes which reacted with 5.2 moles ethylene oxide [75-21-8] to prepare a surfactant.
IT 57413-41-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(detergents)

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:564761 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:164761
TITLE: ω-(4-Phenyl-1-piperazinyl)alkane-1,2-diols
INVENTOR(S): Hardie, Waldo Richard; Tankersley, Donald L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cutter Laboratories Inc.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

DE 2210752	A	19720921	DE 1972-2210752	19720306
US 3770743	A	19731106	US 1971-122144	19710308
FR 2128713	A5	19721020	FR 1972-7923	19720307
FR 2128713	B1	19750801		
GB 1336547	A	19731107	GB 1972-10550	19720307
CA 1003837	A1	19770118	CA 1972-136438	19720307
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1971-122144	A 19710308

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The title compds. [I, n = 3 (II), 4, 5] and (or) their salts with HCl or citric acid; useful as analgesics, spasmolytics, blood pressure lowering, and alpha adrenergic blocking drugs, were prepared by hydrolysis of the di-oxolanes (III, R = Me, Et; R1 = Me, Ph). Thus, HOCH2CH-(OH)(CH2)3OH was refluxed with Me2CO to give 3-(2,2-di-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propanol, which was esterified with MeSO2Cl to give 3-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propyl meth-anesulfonate. This was heated with 1-phenylpiperazine to give III (R = R1 = Me), which was refluxed with concentrated HCl in EtOH to give II.2HCl.
IT 37939-45-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:551582 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:151582
TITLE: Synthesis of (+-)-trimethylsequirin C alternative acid-catalyzed cyclization pathways for (+-)-trimethylsequirin C relatives
AUTHOR(S): Davies, R. V.; Whiting, D. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, UK
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1972), (36), 3849-52
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Trimethylsequirin C (I) was prepared by condensation of the dioxolane (II) with p-MeOC6H4C.tplbond.CH to give the acetylenic alc., which was reduced by LiAlH4 to the olefin (III; R = OH). Further reduction of III (R = OSO3H) gave III (R = H), which was hydrolyzed to I.
IT 38340-02-2 38340-22-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:09:58 ON 04 DEC 2006
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186189-03-7/BI OR 186189-06-0/BI OR 186189-04-8/BI OR
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259738-92-6/BI OR 259738-94-8/BI OR 138487-17-9/BI OR
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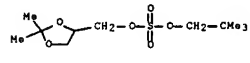
261963-60-4/BI OR 308818-15-7/BI OR 308818-17-9/BI OR
311820-48-1/BI OR 37939-45-0/BI OR 38340-02-2/BI OR
38340-22-6/BI OR 512203-78-0/BI OR 512203-80-4/BI OR
512203-82-6/BI OR 512203-84-8/BI OR 512203-86-0/BI OR
512203-89-3/BI OR 512204-29-4/BI OR 57413-41-9/BI OR
59263-78-4/BI OR 59263-79-5/BI OR 84833-76-1/BI OR
84834-19-5/BI OR 84846-66-2/BI OR 879551-03-8/BI OR
879551-05-0/BI OR 911829-50-0/BI OR 911829-56-6/BI OR
911829-67-9/BI OR 911829-70-4/BI)

=> d 1,5,7,8,14,17,18,24,25,33,36,37,41,44,50,53-55,59,62-67,69,70,72 ide can

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 911829-70-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 01 Nov 2006
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED
MF C11 H22 O6 S
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

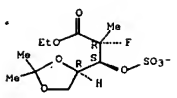
REFERENCE 1: 145:418420

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 879551-05-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 07 Apr 2006
CN D-threo-Pentonic acid, 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-2-methyl-4,5-O-(1-methylethylidene)-, ethyl ester, hydrogen sulfate, ion(1-), (2R)-, N,N,N-triethylethanaminium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C11 H18 F O8 S . C8 H20 N
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

CM 1

CRN 879551-02-7
CMF C11 H18 F O8 S

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

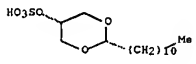
CRN 66-40-0
CMF C8 H20 N

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 144:312289

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 512204-29-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 08 May 2003
CN 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol, 2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, cesium salt, cis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H30 O6 S . Cs
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (714193-05-2)

Relative stereochemistry.



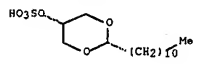
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 138:323055

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 512203-99-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 08 May 2003

CN 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol, 2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, lithium salt, cis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H30 O6 S . Li
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (714193-05-2)

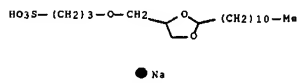
Relative stereochemistry.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 138:323055

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 333952-55-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 02 May 2001
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(2-undecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxy]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C18 H36 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (779315-35-4)



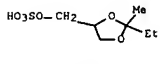
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 136:202175

REFERENCE 2: 134:297503

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 311820-48-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 28 Dec 2000
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2-ethyl-2-methyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C7 H14 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

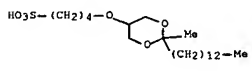
CRN (752191-80-3)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 134:29655

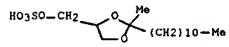
L6 ANSWER 18 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 308818-17-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 15 Dec 2000
CN 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 4-[(2-methyl-2-tridecyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)oxy]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C22 H44 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (791771-46-5)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 134:2339

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 261963-60-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 17 Apr 2000
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2-methyl-2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (2-Methyl-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl sulfate sodium salt
MF C16 H32 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (686261-33-6)

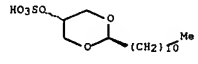


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:238708

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 259738-97-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2000
CN 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol, 2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, ammonium salt, trans- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H30 O6 S . H3 N
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (742046-88-4)

Relative stereochemistry.

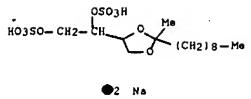


2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:336886

REFERENCE 2: 132:196127

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 251453-54-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 21 Dec 1999
CN 1,2-Ethanediol, 1-(2-methyl-2-nonyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-, bis(hydrogen sulfate), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C15 H30 O10 S2 . 2 Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (781601-10-3)



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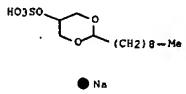
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:13333

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 223537-63-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 21 May 1999
CN 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol, 2-nonyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C13 H26 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (744184-99-4)



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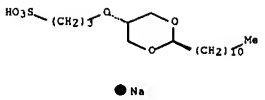
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 130:311801

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 197294-70-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 14 Nov 1997
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(2-undecyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)oxy]-, sodium salt, trans- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C18 H36 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (751462-50-7)

Relative stereochemistry.



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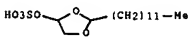
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 127:308641

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 186302-99-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 1997
CN 1,3-Dioxolan-4-ol, 2-dodecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Dodecyl-1,3-dioxolan-5-yl sulfate sodium salt
MF C15 H30 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (784119-41-1)



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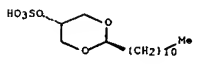
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 126:119361

L6 ANSWER 44 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 186189-06-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 1997
CN 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol, 2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt, trans- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Sodium trans-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl sulfate
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H30 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, DETHERM*
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (742046-88-4)

Relative stereochemistry.



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6 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 136:249430

REFERENCE 2: 133:336886

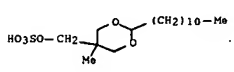
REFERENCE 3: 132:196127

REFERENCE 4: 131:134992

REFERENCE 5: 130:311801

REFERENCE 6: 126:145606

L6 ANSWER 50 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 143482-02-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Sep 1992
CN 1,3-Dioxane-5-methanol, 5-methyl-2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C17 H34 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (748740-13-8)



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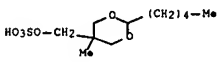
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 123:59616

REFERENCE 2: 117:133335

L6 ANSWER 53 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 143481-99-6 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Sep 1992
CN 1,3-Dioxane-5-methanol, 5-methyl-2-pentyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C11 H22 O6 S . Na

SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (724697-29-4)



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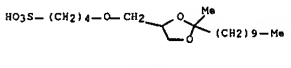
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 117:133335

L6 ANSWER 54 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 141186-39-2 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 08 May 1992
CN 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 4-[(2-decyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxy]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C19 H38 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (739339-61-8)



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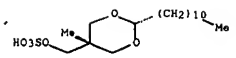
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 116:215135

L6 ANSWER 55 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 139888-72-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1992
CN 1,3-Dioxane-5-methanol, 5-methyl-2-undecyl-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt, cis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C17 H34 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (746574-81-2)

Relative stereochemistry.



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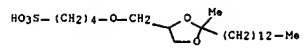
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 136:249430

REFERENCE 2: 128:63186

REFERENCE 3: 116:151685

L6 ANSWER 59 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 138467-18-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1992
CN 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 4-[(2-methyl-2-tridecyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxy]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C22 H44 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (779294-25-6)



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3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 134:2339

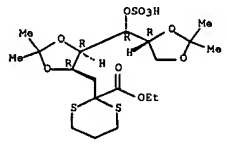
REFERENCE 2: 120:194530

REFERENCE 3: 116:62074

L6 ANSWER 62 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 127244-79-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 May 1990
CN D-manno-2-Octulosonic acid, 3-deoxy-4,5:7,8-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-, ethyl ester, cyclic 2-(1,3-propanediyl dithioacetal), hydrogen sulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN D-manno-2-Octulosonic acid, 3-deoxy-4,5:7,8-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-, ethyl ester, cyclic 2-(1,3-propanediyl mercaptole), hydrogen sulfate
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C19 H32 O10 S3
SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

Absolute stereochemistry.

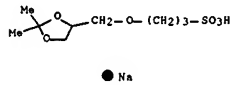


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 112:235732

L6 ANSWER 63 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 119296-62-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 1989
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxy]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C9 H18 O6 S . Na
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (720658-06-0)



● Na

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

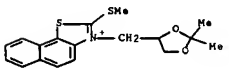
REFERENCE 1: 110:156549

L6 ANSWER 64 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 84846-66-2 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Naphtho[2,1-d]thiazolium, 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl]-2-(methylthio)-, (2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl sulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2,2-dimethyl-, hydrogen sulfate, ion(1-), 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl]-2-(methylthio)naphtho[2,1-

d]thiazolium (9CI)
MF C18 H20 N O2 S2 . C6 H11 O6 S
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXCENTER
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

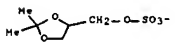
CM 1

CRN 84846-65-1
CMF C18 H20 N O2 S2



CM 2

CRN 84834-18-4
CMF C6 H11 O6 S



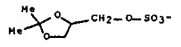
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 98:107200

L6 ANSWER 65 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 84834-19-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Naphtho[2,1-d]thiazolium, 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-, (2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl sulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2,2-dimethyl-, hydrogen sulfate, ion(1-), 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl]-2-methylnaphtho[2,1-d]thiazolium (9CI)
MF C18 H20 N O2 S . C6 H11 O6 S
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXCENTER
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

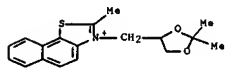
CM 1

CRN 84834-18-4
CMF C6 H11 O6 S



CM 2

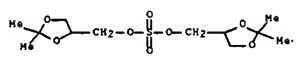
CRN 84834-17-3
CMF C18 H20 N O2 S



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 98:107200

L6 ANSWER 66 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 84833-76-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2,2-dimethyl-, sulfate (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C12 H22 O8 S
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXCENTER
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



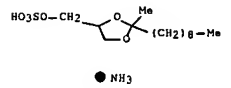
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 98:107200

L6 ANSWER 67 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 59263-79-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2-methyl-2-nonyl-, hydrogen sulfate, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Ammonium 2-methyl-2-nonyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-ylmethyl sulfate
MF C14 H28 O6 S . H3 N

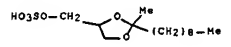
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL
CRN (57413-41-9)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 85:7606

L6 ANSWER 69 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 57413-41-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, 2-methyl-2-nonyl-, hydrogen sulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Hydrogen 2-methyl-2-nonyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-ylmethyl sulfate
MF C14 H28 O6 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, USPATFULL



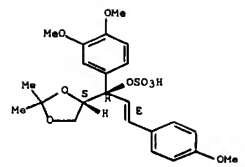
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 83:207840

L6 ANSWER 70 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 38340-22-6 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,3-Dioxolane-4-methanol, α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-α-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, hydrogen sulfate, [R*,S*-(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C23 H28 O9 S
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

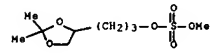


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 77:151582

L6 ANSWER 72 OF 72 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 37939-45-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Sulfuric acid, 3-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propyl methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C9 H18 O6 S
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 77:164761

FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 12:13:23 ON 04 DEC 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1907-1966
FILE LAST UPDATED: 01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification. Title keywords, authors, patent assignees, and patent information, e.g., patent numbers, are now searchable from 1907-1966. TIFF images of CA abstracts printed between 1907-1966 are availeble in the PAGE

display formats.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file supports REGISTRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

L7 0 L6

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:13:33 ON 04 DEC 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7143445
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006272066
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 28 Nov 2006 (20061128/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2006

L8 5 L6

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:144628 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of 2'-fluoro-2'-alkyl-substituted or other optionally substituted ribofuranosyl pyrimidines and purines and their derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Chun, Byoung-Kwon, Robbinsville, NJ, UNITED STATES
Wang, Peiyuan, Glen Rock, NJ, UNITED STATES
Du, Jinfu, New Hope, PA, UNITED STATES
Rachakonda, Suguan, Robbinsville, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006122146	A1	20060608
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-225425	A1	20050913 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2004-609783P	20040914 (60)
	US 2004-610035P	20040915 (60)
	US 2005-666230P	20050329 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MERCHANT & GOULD PC, P.O. BOX 2903, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402-0903, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 83
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1933
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides (i) processes for preparing a 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-2'-methyl-D-ribonolactone derivatives, (ii) conversion of intermediate lactones to nucleosides with potent anti-HCV activity, and their analogues, and (iii) methods to prepare the anti-HCV nucleosides containing the 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-2'-C- methyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl nucleosides from a preformed, preferably naturally-occurring, nucleoside.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:111056 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Mallet, Claude R, Attleboro, MA, UNITED STATES
Russell, Reb J, Manlius, NY, UNITED STATES
Yardley, Kurt, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006094000	A1	20060504
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-516419	A1	20030530 (10)
	WO 2003-US16819		20030530
			20050829 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-385018P	20020531 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP, P.O. BOX 55874, BOSTON, MA, 02205, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 51
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1072
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Destructible surfactants and methods of using same are provided. The invention includes anionic surfactants having a dioxolane or dioxane functional group that enable degradation of the surfactant under acidic conditions. The invention also includes methods of using anionic surfactants in a variety of applications relating to samples containing small molecules.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:67440 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Bouvier, Edouard S.P, Stow, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Gebler, John C, Hopkinton, MA, UNITED STATES
Gilar, Martin, Franklin, MA, UNITED STATES
Yu, Ying-Qing, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Lee, Peter Jeng-Jong, Westborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Brown, Elizabeth K, Sutton, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): WATERS INVESTMENTS LIMITED, NEW CASTLE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006057659	A1	20060316
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-516418	A1	20030530 (10)
	WO 2003-US16820		20030530
			20050513 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2002-385021P 20020531 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP, P.O. BOX 55874, BOSTON, MA, 02205, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 70
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1376
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides methods for enhancing chemical reactions of molecules, e.g., biomolecules, with destructible surfactants. The chemical reactions may involve and/or be associate with analysis, e.g., solubilizing, separating, purifying and/or characterizing the molecules. In one aspect, the anionic surfactants of the present invention may be selectively broken up at relatively low pH. The resulting breakdown products of the surfactants may be removed from the molecule/sample with relative ease. The invention has applicability in a variety of analytical techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76:18764 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Dioxolane derivatives having surfactant properties
INVENTOR(S): McCoy, David R., Wappingers Falls, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Texaco Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3948953		19760406
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1969-847729		19690805 (4)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gallagher, Richard J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Turnipseed, James H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Whaley, T. H., Ries, C. G.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 432
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention concerns water soluble surfactants prepared by introducing solubilizing groups such as sulfates and polyoxyalkylenes into the dioxolane condensates of aliphatic ketones with glycerol.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:51257 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Detergent compositions containing dioxolanes as surfactants and their preparation
INVENTOR(S): McCoy, David Ross, Wappingers Falls, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Texaco Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3909460		19750930
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1973-387426		19730810 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-847729, filed on 5 Aug 1969, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Padgett, Benjamin R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Parr, E. Suzanne
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Whaley, T. H., Ries, C. G., Marlowe, Bernard
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 498
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention concerns water soluble surfactants prepared by introducing solubilizing groups such as sulfates and polyoxyalkylenes into the dioxolane condensates of alkyl ketones with glycerol. These surfactants are particularly useful in detergent compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:13:42 ON 04 DEC 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:13:42 ON 04 DEC 2006

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:13:42 ON 04 DEC 2006

L9 0 L6

FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 12:13:47 ON 04 DEC 2006

FILE CONTENT: 1961-PRESENT VOL 145 ISS 22 (20061201/ED)

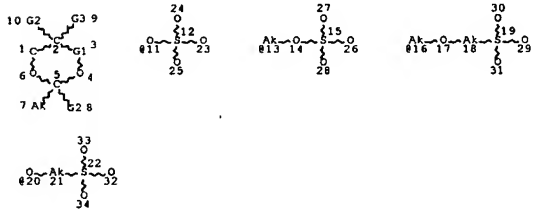
SOME MARPAT RECORDS ARE DERIVED FROM INPI DATA FOR 1961-1987

MOST RECENT CITATIONS FOR PATENTS FROM MAJOR ISSUING AGENCIES (COVERAGE TO THESE DATES IS NOT COMPLETE):

US 20060234956 19 OCT 2006
DE 102005016345 12 OCT 2006
EP 1710237 11 OCT 2006
JP 2006282618 19 OCT 2006
WO 2006108879 19 OCT 2006
GB 2424583 04 OCT 2006
FR 2884252 13 OCT 2006
RU 2284857 10 OCT 2006
CA 2500558 10 SEP 2006

Expanded G-group definition display now available.

L10 STR



REP G1=(0-2) CH2
VAR G2=H/CH3
VAR G3=11/13/16/20
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 7 13 16 18 21
GGCAT IS LOC AT 13
GGCAT IS LOC AT 16
GGCAT IS LOC AT 18
GGCAT IS LOC AT 21
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

ATTRIBUTES SPECIFIED AT SEARCH-TIME:
ECLEVEL IS LIM ON ALL NODES
ALL RING(S) ARE ISOLATED

L12 55 SEA FILE=MARPAT SSS FUL L10 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)
L13 54 SEA FILE=MARPAT ABB=ON PLU=ON L12/COMPLETE

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 144:312289 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of alkyl-substituted 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs via condensation of the lactone to nucleosides as potential antiviral agents
INVENTOR(S): Chun, Byoung-Kwon; Wang, Peiyuan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmasset, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006031725	A2	20060323	WO 2005-US32406	20050913

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

US 2006122146	A1	20060608	US 2005-225425	20050913
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-609783P	20040914
			US 2004-610035P	20040915
			US 2005-666230P	20050329

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB A process for preparing of 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-2-methyl-D-ribonolactones, I, wherein R1 and R2 can independently be H, CH3, acetyl, benzoyl, pivaloyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, 3-nitrobenzoyl, 2-nitrobenzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 3-chlorobenzoyl, 2-chlorobenzoyl, 4-methylbenzoyl, 3-methylbenzoyl, 2-methylbenzoyl, 4-phenylbenzoyl, benzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, trityl, trialkylsilyl, t-butyl-dialkylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl, TIPDS, THP, MOM, or MEM are prepared and used in the condensation to 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs. Thus, 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-ribofuranosyl pyrimidine and purine nucleoside analogs II and III, wherein X is a halogen; Y is N or CH; Z is a halogen, hydroxyl, ether, thiol, thioether, (un)substituted amine or alkyl; R1' is alkyl, vinyl, ethynyl; R2' and R3' can be same or different H, alkyl, arylalkyl, acyl, cyclic acetal such as 2',3'-O-isopropylidene or 2',3-O-benzylidene, or 2',3'-cyclic carbonate; R4, R5, and R6 are independently H, halogen, hydroxyl, ether, thiol, thioether, N3, (un)substituted amine, (un)substituted amido, alkyl, halogenated alkyl, alkenyl, halogenated alkenyl, alkynyl, halogenated alkynyl, hydroxy alkyl, alkoxy are prepared and are potential anti-HCV agents. Specifically, IV was prepared in 88 % yield via condensation, alkylation and stereoselective fluorination reactions and can exhibit potential use as an anti-HCV agent.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 144:129239 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of novel C6-substituted furanoid sugar amino acids
INVENTOR(S): Chakraborty, Tushar Kanti; Sudhakar, Gangarajula
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): India
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006014939	A1	20060119	US 2004-892542	20040715
WO 2006011000	A1	20060202	WO 2004-IB3679	20041109
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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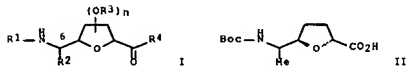
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-892542 20040715
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:129239
GI



AB The invention relates to furanoid sugar amino acids I [R1 = H, tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc), benzyloxycarbonyl, 9-fluorenylmethyl, Ac; R2 = alkyl, PhCH2 and all other amino acid side chains; or R1-R2 = (CH2)2-4; R3 = H, tert-Bu, alkyl, benzyl, arylmethyl, alkanoyl, arylalkanoyl, SO3H, PO3H2, silyl; R4 = alkoxy, amino groups; n = 2, 3, 4] and their salts which carry an addnl. chiral centar at the C6-position with substituents resembling the side chains of natural amino acids. More particularly, these are 6-substitutad 6-daoxy-6-amino-2,5-anhydroaldonic acids and their 3,4-didaoxy conganars, in anantiomerically pura forms, which constitute an important class of conformationally-constrained peptide building blocks that can be used as dipaptide isostares in paptidomimatic studias. Thus, II was prepared by a multistep saquence starting with condansation of N,N-dibanzyl-L-alaninal with 3,4-O-isopropylidana-1,1- dibromobut-1-ane-3,4-diol.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 143:347451 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Synthasis of chiral furan amino acids as noval peptide building blocks
INVENTOR(S): Chakraborty, Tushar Kanti; Tapadar, Subhasish
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): India
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 2005222088	A1	20051006	US 2004-814525	20040331
WO 2005095371	A1	20051013	WO 2004-IB3528	20041028
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-814525 20040331
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:347451
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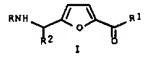

AB Tha invention provides chiral furan amino acids I (R = H, including HCl and CF3CO2H salts, Ac, Boc, Cbz, Fmoc; R1 = OH, alkoxy, an amino group, atc.; R2 = amino acid side chain), an important class of conformationally-constrained peptide-basad mols. that can ba used as dipeptida isostares in paptidomimetic studies. I were prepared from N-terminal-protected amino aldehydes derived from the corresponding N-terminal-protactad protactad L- or D-amino acids. Thus, (S)-I (R = Boc, R1 = OH, R2 = Ma) was praparad by a multistap sequence starting with condansation of Boc-L-alaninal with 3,4-O-isopropylidana-1,1-dibromo-1-butana-3,4-diol.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:332202 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of azolidinecarboxamides as antithrombotics and anticancar drugs.
INVENTOR(S): Tsaklakidis, Christos; Dorsch, Dietar; Mederski, Werner; Cezanne, Bertram; Gleitz, Johannas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Patant GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offan., 47 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10315377	A1	20041014	DE 2003-10315377	20030403
AU 2004226278	A1	20041014	AU 2004-226278	20040308
CA 2521069	AA	20041014	CA 2004-2521069	20040308
WO 2004087646	A2	20041014	WO 2004-EP2350	20040308
WO 2004087646	A3	20050106		

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BR 2004008420	A	20060321	BR 2004-8420	20040308
CN 1771237	A	20060510	CN 2004-80009354	20040308
JP 2006522033	T2	20060928	JP 2006-504581	20040308
EP 1720844	A2	20061115	EP 2004-718299	20040308
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AU 2004226280	A1	20041014	AU 2004-226280	20040309
AU 2004226281	A1	20041014	AU 2004-226281	20040309
CA 2520893	AA	20041014	CA 2004-2520893	20040309
CA 2520894	AA	20041014	CA 2004-2520894	20040309
WO 2004087695	A1	20041014	WO 2004-EP2405	20040309
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WO 2004087696	A1	20041014	WO 2004-EP2407	20040309
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EP 1608645	A1	20051228	EP 2004-718641	20040309
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EP 1608646	A1	20051228	EP 2004-718646	20040309
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BR 2004008444	A	20060404	BR 2004-8444	20040309
BR 2004008888	A	20060411	BR 2004-8888	20040309
CN 1771248	A	20060510	CN 2004-80009374	20040309
CN 1771249	A	20060510	CN 2004-80009463	20040309

JP 2006522037	T2	20060928	JP 2006-504602	20040309
JP 2006522038	T2	20060928	JP 2006-504604	20040309
US 2006211692	A1	20060921	US 2005-551670	20050930
US 2006183739	A1	20060817	US 2005-551557	20051003
US 2006183742	A1	20060817	US 2005-551559	20051003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10315377	20030403
			DE 2003-10327428	20030618
			DE 2003-10329295	20030630
			DE 2003-10329457	20030701
			US 2003-483897P	20030702
			DE 2003-10334174	20030726
			DE 2003-10336570	20030808
			WO 2004-EP2350	20040308
			WO 2004-EP2405	20040309
			WO 2004-EP2407	20040309

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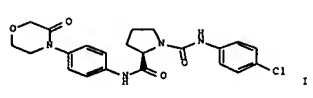


AB R1R2(TYX)EWCOGD [R1, R2 = H, O, halo, A, ethynyl, OR3, NO2, cyano, N3, CO2R3, CON(R3)2, NR3COA, NR3SO2A, etc.; R1R2 = toms to form a bicyclic or spirocyclic (heterocyclic) ring; R3 = H, A, etc.; R4 = H, A; W = N, CR3, C; E = atoms to form a 5-7 mambered (double bond containing) (hatarocyclic) ring with W; G = [C(R4)2]n, [C(R4)2]nNR3, [C(R4)2]nO, [C(R4)2]nS; X = [C(R4)2]nCONR3[C(R4)2]n, [C(R4)2]nON[C(R4)2]n, atc.; Y = alkylana, cycloalkylane, (substitutad) hatarocyclylena, arylana; T = mono- or bicyclic substitutad (unsatd.) (hataro)cyclyl; A = (fluoro-substitutad) alkylene optionally interruptad by O, S, CH:CH; n = 0-2], ware praparad Thus, titla compound (I) (preparad from 4-(4-aminophenyl)morpholin-3-ona, Boc-D-proline, and 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate), bound to Factor Xa receptors with IC50 = 1.8 + 10-8 M.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:148115 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Manufactura of cyclic cosurfactants based on aldehydas
INVENTOR(S): Noeranberg, Ralf; Farnandez Gonzalez, Monica; Wagner, Norbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiangesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004009564	A2	20040129	WO 2003-EP7766	20030717
WO 2004009564	A3	20040408		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 10232780	A1	20040212	DE 2002-10232780	20020718
CA 2492912	AA	20040129	CA 2003-2492912	20030717
AU 2003250979	A1	20040209	AU 2003-250979	20030717
EP 1525192	A2	20050427	EP 2003-765017	20030717
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003012776	A	20050503	BR 2003-12776	20030717
CN 1675187	A	20050928	CN 2003-819658	20030717
JP 2006501198	T2	20060112	JP 2004-522481	20030717
US 2005256313	A1	20051117	US 2005-521360	20050114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10232780 20020718; WO 2003-EP7766 20030717

AB Environmentally acceptable cyclic cosurfactants (structures specified), useful for household detergents and cleaners and in body cleaning and care products, were manufactured by condensation reaction of C3-6 aldehydes with multivalent alcs., amines, thiols or carboxylic acids in the presence of acid catalysts. For example, heating a mixture of 0.55 mol ethylhexanal, 0.25 mol (HOCH2)3CNH2 and 0.25 g Amberlyst 15 for 3 h at 100°/500 mbar with removal of H2O gave a solution of 3,5-bis(1-ethylpentyl)-7a-hydroxymethyldihydrooxazolo[3,4-c]oxazole (I) cosurfactant. A dishwashing detergent containing alkylbenzenesulfonate (Lutensit A-LBN; 50%) 30, ethoxylated (7 EO) C13-15 alcs. (Lutensol AO 7) 10, ethoxylated (3 EO) C12-14 alcs. (Lutensol A3N) 3 and I 3% had better foam stability than similar detergent containing lauramine oxide instead of I.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:17749 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and use in small molecule analysis
INVENTOR(S): Mallet, Claude; Russel, Reb J., II; Yardley, Kurt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Limited, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102536	A2	20031211	WO 2003-US16819	20030530
WO 2003102536	A3	20040902		

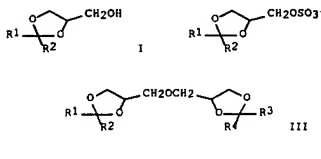
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

cis- and trans-2-undecyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxane in 0.070 dm3 CCl4 and 2 + 10-3 dm3 pyridine, stirring the mixture for 1 h at ambient temperature and 6-8 h at .apprx.310°K gave 89% mol.% of a mixture of cis- and trans-2-undecyl-1,3-dioxane-5-sulfate pyridinium salts, m. 372-376°K and having Krafft point <293° (1% aqueous solution).

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:29655 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Method for preparation of diglycerin from diglycerin ketal of acetal derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Murata, Daiya; Imanaka, Takehiro; Nagumo, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000344705	A2	20001212	JP 1999-157970	19990604

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-157970 19990604
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:29655
GI



AB Diglycerin, HOCH2CH(OH)OCH2CH(OH)CH2OH, is prepared by reaction of glycerin ketal or acetal (I; R1, R2 = H, hydrocarbyl; or R1 and R2 are linked to each other to form a carbo cyclic ring) glycerin ketal or acetal sulfate salt (II; R3, R4 = H, hydrocarbyl; or R3 and R4 are linked to each other to form a carbo cyclic ring; Y+ = salt-forming cation) to give diglycerin ketal or acetal (III; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, hydrocarbyl; or R1 and R2 or R3 and R4 are linked to each other to form a carbo cyclic ring) followed by deacetalization or deketalization. This process gives diglycerin of high purity which is useful as food additive or an intermediate for nonionic surfactants. Thus, 116.9 g glycerin Me Et ketone ketal, 20 mL pyridine, and 500 mL CCl4 were heated to 45° in a flask, followed by adding portionwise 127.3 g SO3-pyridine complex over a period of 3 h, and the resulting mixture was neutralized by adding 66.7 g 48% aqueous NaOH, 260 g H2O, and 900 g ethanol and evaporated to remove the solvent to give 219.9 g II (R3 = Et, R4 = Me, Y+ = Na+). The latter product and 116.9 g glycerin Me Et ketone ketal were added to a flask, followed by adding 66.7 g 48% aqueous NaOH and 650 mL xylene, and the resulting mixture

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003234681	A1	20031219	AU 2003-234681	20030530
US 2006094000	A1	20060504	US 2005-516419	20050829

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-385018P 20020531; WO 2003-US16819 20030530

AB The anionic surfactants have a dioxolane or dioxane functional group that enable degradation of the surfactant under acidic conditions. Using the anionic surfactants in a variety of anal. applicetions relates to samples containing small mols.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:323055 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Manufacture of novel sulfate salts of cis- and trans-2-alkyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes
INVENTOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan; Sokolowski, Adam; Kotlewska, Urszula
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Politechnika Wroclawska, Pol.
SOURCE: Pol., 6 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 177120	B1	19990930	PL 1995-308929	19950602

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: PL 1995-308929 19950602
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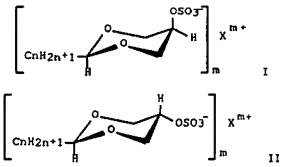

AB Surface-active title salts (I and II; X = Li, K, Cs, Mg, Ca, Ba, ammonium, pyridinium; m = 1, 2; n = 7-13) were manufactured by reacting the parent cis- and/or trans-2-(C7-13-alkyl)-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes with ClSO3H in CCl4 in the presence of pyridine, or with SO3/pyridine complex, then removing the solvent and neutralizing the residue with aqueous alc. solution or suspension of alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxide, carbonate or bicarbonate, or NH4OH. For example, adding 0.0464 mol of SO3/pyridine complex at ambient temperature in portions to a stirred solution of 0.0387 mol of a mixture of

was refluxed for etherification with azeotropic removal of water for 16 h to give 97.9 g III (R1 = R3 = Et, R2 = R4 = Me). The latter compound (60 g) was treated with p-toluenesulfonic acid and 3-5% steam per h was introduced with removing excess steam and Me Et ketone outside the system for 5 h and the resulting mixture was dehydrated at 90° and 6.66 kPa for 0.5 to give 41.0 g diglycerin (97.9% purity).

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:2339 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Peter Jeng Jong; Compton, Bruce J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000070334	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US13028	20000512

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2000048435	A5	20001205	AU 2000-48435	20000512
EP 1181537	A1	20020227	EP 2000-930651	20000512

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-134113P 19990514; WO 2000-US13028 20000512

AB Destructible surfactants and methods of using same are provided. The invention includes anionic surfactants having a dioxolane or dioxane functional group which enables the surfactant to be broken down under acidic conditions. The invention also includes methods of making anionic surfactants and methods of using anionic surfactants in a variety of applications.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:281687 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of 3,4-dihydroxybutanoic acid and 3-hydroxy-γ-butyrolactone
INVENTOR(S): Hollingsworth, Rawle I.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Michigan State University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000058256	A1	20001005	WO 2000-US4155	20000217
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6235930	B1	20010522	US 1999-282779	19990331
CA 2360864	AA	20001005	CA 2000-2360864	20000217
EP 1173400	A1	20020123	EP 2000-908716	20000217
EP 1173400	B1	20060802		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2002540082	T2	20021126	JP 2000-607962	20000217
AT 334958	E	20060815	AT 2000-908716	20000217
US 6288244	B1	20010911	US 2000-666346	20000921
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-282779	19990331
			WO 2000-US4155	20000217

AB Title compds. were prepared by treating a tris(leaving group-substituted)pentose with peroxide in the presence of a base. Thus, 3,4-O-methyl-L-arabinose was treated with H2O2/NaOH and the product heated with H2SO4 to give 95% (R)-3-hydroxy-γ- butyrolactone of >99.8% optical purity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:163454 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal device and liquid crystal display device
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Koichi; Haniu, Yukio; Takiguchi, Takao; Nakamura, Shinichi; Noguchi, Koji; Shimizu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 49 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11217568	A2	19990810	JP 1998-33523	19980202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-33523	19980202

AB The device contains a pair of substrates sandwiching a liquid crystal composition, in which one of the substrate has a uniaxially oriented film coated with a dimer liquid crystal compound-based layer. The display device contains the former device and its driving apparatus The display device may contain a chiral-smectic liquid crystal. The display device shows improved driving margin.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:80859 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal display device having polyimide

alignment film
INVENTOR(S): Mori, Yoshimasa; Terada, Tadahiro; Takao, Hideaki; Shimizu, Yasushi; Arai, Katsumi; Asao, Yasushi; Moriyama, Takashi; Togano, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 51 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11160712	A2	19990618	JP 1998-264569	19980918
US 6139927	A	20001031	US 1998-154735	19980917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-253437	19970918

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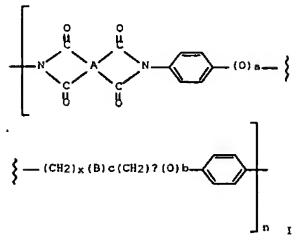

AB In the liquid crystal display device having a chiral smectic liquid crystal, wherein a aliment film is made from polyimide I(A = straight chain 4-valent organic; B= -C(R1)(R2)-; R1-2 = H, alkyl; a, b = 0 or 1; c = 0 or 1; x, y ≥0 integer; n ≥2 integer). The liquid crystal display shows the excellent alignment control.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:37821 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device with improved switching property, display device, and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Haniu, Yukio; Sato, Koichi; Shinjo, Kenji; Yamada, Shuji; Mori, Yoshimasa; Nakamura, Shinichi; Noguchi, Kouji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11142855	A2	19990528	JP 1997-316663	19971104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-316663	19971104

AB The liquid crystal device contains a transparent electrode-containing pair of substrates sandwiching a liquid crystal composition with dielec. anisotropy (Δε) and an interface layer containing a liquid crystal compound with dielec. anisotropy (Δε') ≥ (Δε + 1). The display device contains the liquid crystal device and its driving apparatus The manufacture method involves forming the layer, adhering two substrates having the substrates to form a liquid crystal cell, and feeding the composition into the cell. The liquid crystal device shows improved switching property. A smectic liquid crystal may be useful for the device.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:318664 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Method for liquid crystal alignment for electrooptical display device
INVENTOR(S): Aoki, Yasushi; Terada, Tadahiro; Sato, Koichi; Noguchi, Koji; Haniu, Yukio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11100577	A2	19990413	JP 1998-209028	19980724
US 6083574	A	20000704	US 1998-123330	19980728
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-220236	19970731
			JP 1998-209028	19980724

AB For an electrooptical display device comprising a smectic liquid crystal layer enclosed between a pair of electrode-containing substrates in which the liquid crystal layer has a temperature range in which the interlayer spacing of the smectic A phase increases as the temperature of the liquid crystal layer is reduced, the alignment of the liquid crystal layer is achieved by lowering the temperature of the liquid crystal layer to a specified temperature after repeatedly elevating and lowering the liquid crystal layer within the above temperature range.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:311801 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of novel sodium sulfates of 1,3-dioxane derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Piasecki, Andrzej; Burczyk, Bogdan; Sokolowski, Adam; Kotlewska, Urszula
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Politechnika Wroclawska, Pol.
SOURCE: Pol., 4 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 175563	B1	19990129	PL 1994-306516	19941223
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1994-306516	19941223

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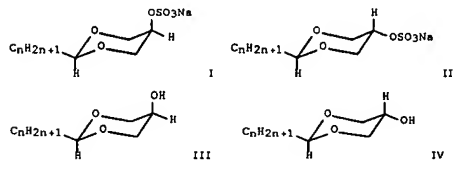

AB The title compds. [I or II; n = 7-13], potentially useful as surfactants (no data), were prepared by reacting cis-(or trans-)2-alkyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxanes [III or IV] with ClSO3H in CCl4 in the presence of pyridine followed by treatment of the intermediate with alc.-H2O solution of NaOH, Na2CO3 or NaHCO3 or by reacting III or IV with C5H5N*SO3 in CCl4 followed by treatment of the intermediate with alc.-aqueous solution of NaOH, Na2CO3 or NaHCO3.

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:215998 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal element using thermosetting adhesive, its manufacture, and device using it
INVENTOR(S): Hachisu, Takahiro; kodera, Yasuto; Munakata, Hirohide; Okada, Shinjiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 56 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052393	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216962	19970729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-216962	19970729

AB The liquid-crystal element is manufactured by applying thermosetting adhesive beads and an adsorbent for polar substances on a substrate and adhering the substrate with another substrate. The obtained liquid-crystal element and the device using the element are also claimed. Elec. asymmetry between substrates is prevented by using the adsorbent.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:215957 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device with reduced DC offset potential and liquid-crystal display apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Kimikazu; Nakamura, Shinichi; Takashi, Etsuo; Hanyu, Yukio; Noguchi, Koji; Mori, Yoshimasa; Yamada, Shuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 52 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052433	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216955	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216955 19970729
AB The device has a pair of substrates sandwiching a liquid-crystal composition, in which charge amts. of ions in the composition after elec.-field application from a 1st substrate to a 2nd substrate has the different absolute value from that of the ions after elec.-field application from the 2nd substrate to the 1st substrate. The apparatus has the device and its driving apparatus The substrates may be coated with electrodes containing a nonionic surfactant. The device shows reduced DC offset potential and stable threshold value.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:215956 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Orientation method of liquid crystal, manufacture of liquid-crystal device, and liquid-crystal display apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Shinichi; Hanyu, Yukio; Sato, Kimikazu; Takiguchi, Takao; Noguchi, Koji; Shimizu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 38 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052385	A2	19990226	JP 1997-220244	19970731
JP 3096902	B2	20001010		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-220244 19970731
AB The device comprises a pair of electrode substrates sandwiching a chiral-smectic phase-containing liquid crystal. In the method, the crystal is subjected to at least one cycle of heat and cool treatment in a chiral-smectic-phase temperature range. A liquid-crystal display apparatus containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device shows excellent orientation and large driving margin. The apparatus gives good images with excellent imaging property.

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:215955 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Orientation method of liquid crystal, manufacture of liquid-crystal device, and liquid-crystal display apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Noguchi, Koji; Takiguchi, Takao; Sato, Koichi; Nakamura, Shinichi; Shimizu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 40 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052384	A2	19990226	JP 1997-220237	19970731
JP 3062997	B2	20000712		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-220237 19970731
AB The device comprises a pair of electrode substrates sandwiching a chiral-smectic phase-containing liquid crystal. The method involves keeping the crystal for ≥10 h at controlled temperature in a chiral-smectic-phase temperature range. A liquid-crystal display apparatus containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device shows excellent orientation and large driving margin. The apparatus gives good images with excellent imaging property.

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:215954 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device containing cationic surfactant and liquid-crystal apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Noguchi, Koji; Hanyu, Yukio; Sato, Kimikazu; Nakamura, Shinichi; Mori, Yoshimasa; Yamada, Shuji; Terada, Tadahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 53 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052383	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216956	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216956 19970729
AB The device has a liquid-crystal composition sandwiched by a pair of substrates, in which one of the substrate has an orientation- controlling film containing a cationic surfactant. A liquid-crystal display apparatus containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device is useful for a chiral-smectic liquid-crystal imaging apparatus The apparatus shows large driving margin.

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:215953 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device having orientation-controlling film and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Tomoko; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Tadahiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 55 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052382	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216953	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216953 19970729
AB The device has a liquid-crystal composition sandwiched by a pair of substrates, in which one of the substrate has a 1st orientation-controlling film which is conducted uniaxial orientation treatment and the other substrate has a 2nd orientation-controlling film which is not conducted the treatment. In the device, the 1st film has neutral and/or ionic mols. on its surface. The device is manufactured by treating the 2nd substrate with the mols. and injecting a liquid crystal into the substrate. A liquid-crystal apparatus equipped with the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device shows stable threshold value and improved electrooptical switching property. The device gives good images with high quality.

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:203212 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal device containing hydrophilic layer and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Tomoko; Aoki, Kyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 52 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11043674	A2	19990216	JP 1997-216954	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216954 19970729
AB The device contains a liquid-crystal composition whose both sides are successively coated with water-containing hydrophilic layers containing H2O and a substance (not H2O) and electrodes. The manufacture method involves applying a substrate with the substance and moisturizing the substance. A liquid-crystal display device containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device shows good switching property. The display device gives good images with high reliability and excellent reproductivity.

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:203029 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal element containing optically active compound, its manufacture, and the liquid crystal device
INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Tomoko; Tsuzuki, hidekazu; Sato, Koichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 52 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052323	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216961	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216961 19970729
AB In the element comprising a liquid crystal composition sandwiched between a pair of substrates, the composition contains optically active compds., ≥1 component of which is localized near to the interface between the substrate and the composition The element is manufactured by coating or scattering process of the optically active compds. on the substrate. The device having the element and a means for processing the element is also claimed. The element shows high switching speed without change of the speed after long-term use.

L13 ANSWER 24 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:189485 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device containing anionic surfactant and liquid-crystal apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Aoki, Yasushi; Terada, Tadahiro; Sato, Koichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 56 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052388	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216958	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216958 19970729
AB The device has a liquid-crystal composition sandwiched by a pair of substrates, in which one of the substrate has an orientation- controlling film containing an anionic surfactant. A liquid-crystal display apparatus containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device is useful for a chiral-smectic liquid-crystal imaging apparatus The apparatus shows large driving margin and high contrast.

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:175383 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device containing surfactant and inorganic alkali salt and liquid-crystal apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Koichi; Haniu, Yukio; Yamada, Shuji; Noguchi, Koji; Nakamura, Shinichi; Mori, Yoshimasa; Terada, Tadahiro; Shimizu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 56 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 11052390 A2 19990226 JP 1997-216960 19970729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216960 19970729
AB The device has a liquid-crystal composition sandwiched by a pair of substrates, in which one of tha substrate has an oriantation- controlling film containing a surfactant and an inorg. alkali salt. A liquid-crystal display apparatus containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device is usaful for a chiral-smectic liquid-crystal imaging apparatus Tha apparatus shows large driving margin and excellent durability.

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:175382 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device containing polymar surfactant and liquid-crystal apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Kimikazu; Hanyu, Yukio; Nakamura, Shinichi; Mori, Yoshimasa; Yamada, Shuji; Noguchi, Koji; Tarada, Tadahiro; Aoki, Yasufumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 54 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052389	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216959	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216959 19970729
AB The device has a liquid-crystal composition sandwiched by a pair of substrates, in which one of tha substrata has an oriantation- controlling film containing a polymer surfactant. A liquid-crystal display epparatus containing the device and its driving apparatus is also claimed. The device is useful for a chiral-smactic liquid-crystal imaging apparatus The apparatus shows larga driving margin and excellent durability.

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:175381 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal davice containing anionic surfactant and liquid-crystal apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Aoki, Yasufumi; Terada, Tadahiro; Shimizu, Yasushi; Sato, Kimikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patant
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11052387	A2	19990226	JP 1997-216957	19970729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-216957 19970729
AB The device has a liquid-crystal composition sandwiched by e pair of substratas, in which one of tha substrata has an orientation- controlling film coatad with an anionic surfactant-based layer. A liquid-crystal display apparatus containing the davica and its driving apparatus is also claimed.

The davica is useful for a chirel-smactic liquid-crystal imaging apparatus The apparatus shows large driving margin and high contrast.

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:131890 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal display alamant containing conductive particles in its substrate
INVENTOR(S): Gofuku, Ihachiro; Ito, Yasuhiro; Terada, Tadahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 45 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11014992	A2	19990122	JP 1997-164738	19970620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-164738 19970620
AB In tha liquid crystal element comprising a liquid crystal sandwiched batwean a pair of substratas ≥1 of which has uniexial orientation property, ≥1 of the substrate has a film with volume resistivity 1 + 105-1 + 1010 Ω-cm comprising conductive particles dispersed in an insulating matarial. The conductive particles have particle size 5-10 nm and form aggregates with miner axis 5-300 nm. Tha elament shows high contrast and luminanca and suitable for high-spead driving.

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:103025 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal elamant using substrata having impadance-controlled layer
INVENTOR(S): Gofuku, Ihachiro; Ito, Yasuhiro; Takashi, Etsuo; Tarada, Tadahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 51 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patant
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11014998	A2	19990122	JP 1997-164663	19970620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-164663 19970620
AB In tha liquid crystal alamant comprising a liquid crystal sandwichad batween a pair of substrates ≥1 of which has uniaxial orientation proparty, ≥1 of the substrate has an elactrode and a layar having different elac. propertias from that of tha electrode and the impadance observed by applying voltege between the electrode and the layer satisfies Z ≤ t/((εlpi)(di/dl)) [Z = ratio of the impedance obsarvad by applying voltaga in one direction and that by applying voltaga in the othar direction; εl = dielec. constant of tha liquid crystal; t = besic pulse interval on driving the liquid crystal element; pi = voluma resistivity of the layar; di = thicknass of tha layar; dl = thickness of the liquid crystal layer]. Tha element has low hysteresis and burning is prevented.

L13 ANSWER 30 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:88254 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Chiral smectic liquid crystal davice and display
INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Yasushi; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Tadahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 43 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patant
LANGUAGE: Japanesa
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10319380	A2	19981204	JP 1997-147082	19970522

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-147082 19970522
AB The davice comprises a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between a pair of elactrodas, at laast 1 of which heving a oriantad layer formed by rubbing, and a conducting polymar layer of volume resistivity 1 + 10 - 1 + 106 Ω-cm. Display device comprising the liquid crystal layar is also claimed. Tha devica shows stable and durable driving charactaristics.

L13 ANSWER 31 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:45439 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal display davice containing cholestaric phase-free component or chiral smectic mixtura and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Yanegi, Michio; Maruyama, Tomoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patant
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10301117	A2	19981113	JP 1997-111494	19970428

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-111494 19970428
AB The device comprise a pair of electrode-having facing substretas, one of which is laminated with a monooriantad film and tha other of which is laminatad with e metal thin film. A cholesteric phase-free liquid crystal or a mixtura of chiral smectic liquid crystals is sandwichad batween the alactrodes vie tha monooriantad and metal films. Tha devica is manufacturad by (1) succassively lamineting an elactrode and a monooriented film on a substrate, (2) continuously lamineting an electrode and a metal thin film on the other substrate, (3) facing two substrates to face the deposit layer inside, and (4) placing e cholesteric phase-free liquid crystal or a mixture of chiral smectic liquid crystals batwaan tha substratas. Tha liquid crystals in the device shows uniform orientation and high responsa and tha device gives high-quality, high-emission and high-contrast imagas.

L13 ANSWER 32 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:31245 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal element

INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Tomoko; Yanagi, Michio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanesa
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10301116	A2	19981113	JP 1997-111493	19970428

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-111493 19970428
AB Tha liquid crystal elamant comprises a chiral smectic liquid crystal, the pair of substrates interposing the liquid crystal, an orientation film formad on at laast ona of the substretes, and an island-shapa matal layer which is formad on at laast one of the orientation film to reduca polar component of the surface energy. The island-shape layar may be mada from Au, Ag, Pd, or Cu. Tha liquid crystal containing F does not show the cholasteric phase whan temperatura decraases.

L13 ANSWER 33 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:323916 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal element and liquid crystal display devica using it
INVENTOR(S): Kurematsu, Katsumi; Terada, Tadahiro; Ito, Yasuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patant
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10288786	A2	19981027	JP 1997-97634	19970415

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-97634 19970415
AB In the element having plural pixels and liquid crystals sandwichad batwaen e pair of substratas, one of which has active elaments corresponding to pixels, the surface of the substrate is coatad with an orientation-controlling layar without uniaxial orientation treatment. Tha surface of the othar substrate which has no active element is coated with the layer with uniaxiel orientation treatment. The active elements may be thin film transistors. The liquid crystal may be a chiral smectic composition containing e F-containing compound Liquid crystal display device comprising the elemant, driving maens, and a color backlight emitting 3 primary colors is also claimad. The element has less orientation defect and shows high contrast without generation of burning and fluctuation.

L13 ANSWER 34 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:195873 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Chiral smectic C liquid crystal cell including compound intaracting with cation and displays therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Yameda, Shuji; Noguchi, Koji; Nakamura, Shinichi; Sato, Kimikazu; Shinjo, Kenshi; Mori, Yoshimasa;

Haniu, Yukio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 51 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10195439	A2	19980728	JP 1996-358522	19961229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-358522	19961229

AB The cell includes a chiral sematic liquid crystal composition having ≥2 stable phases and containing a compound which interacts with cations. The composition satisfies 0.990 ≤ dmin/dA wherein dA represents an interlayer distance at the first transition point where the interlayer distance starts decreasing around the transition temperature of SmA → SmC*, and dmin represents the min. interlayer distance at the second transition point from which the distance will increase. The compound interacting with cations may be a compound containing an organic anion, an anionic surfactant, or a nonionic surfactant. The liquid crystal composition may contain a (latent) smectic liquid crystal compound wherein a fluorocarbon terminal and a hydrocarbon terminal are connected to each other via a core. The local switching error in the LCD is prevented.

L13 ANSWER 35 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:195871 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Chiral smectic liquid crystal cell without switching error and display therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Odera, Yasuto; Asao, Kyoshi; Mizutani, Hidemasa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 54 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10195442	A2	19980728	JP 1996-358526	19961229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-358526	19961229

AB The cell includes a chiral smectic liquid crystal composition having ≥2 stable phases and containing a compound which adsorbs polar substance. The composition satisfies 0.990 ≤ dmin/dA wherein dA represents the interlayer distance at a 1st transition point from where the interlayer distance begins to decrease around the SmA → SmC* transition temperature, and dmin represents the min. interlayer distance at the 2nd transition point from where the interlayer distance starts to increase. The adsorbent for polar substances may be a micropowd. inorg. oxide such as Al2O3 or SiO2. The liquid crystal composition may contain a (latent) smectic liquid crystal compound wherein a fluorocarbon terminal and a hydrocarbon terminal are connected to each other via a (Ph pyrimidine) core. A display device containing the composition is also claimed.

L13 ANSWER 36 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:195870 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Chiral smectic C liquid crystal cell including compound interacting with anion and displays therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Yamada, Shuji; Noguchi, Koji; Sato, Kimikazu; Nakamura, Shinichi; Shinjo, Kenshi; Mori, Yoshimasa; Haneo, Yukio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 52 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10195438	A2	19980728	JP 1996-358521	19961229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-358521	19961229

AB The cell includes a chiral smectic liquid crystal composition having ≥2 stable phases and containing a compound which interacts with anions. The composition satisfies 0.990 ≤ dmin/dA wherein dA represents the interlayer distance at a 1st transition point where the interlayer distance begins to decrease around the SmA → SmC* transition temperature, and dmin represents the min. interlayer distance at a 2nd transition point from where the interlayer distance starts to increase. The compound interacting with anions may be a compound containing an organic cation, a cationic surfactant, an amphoteric surfactant, or an non-liquid-crystalline amine. The liquid crystal composition may contain a (latent) smectic liquid crystal compound wherein a fluorocarbon terminal and a hydrocarbon terminal are connected to each other via a (Ph pyrimidine) core. A display device containing the composition is also claimed. The local switching error in the LCD is prevented.

L13 ANSWER 37 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:129116 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device with improved bistability and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Asaoka, Masanobu; Terada, Tadahiro; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Gofuku, Ihachiro; Ito, Yasuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 39 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10177164	A2	19980630	JP 1996-353784	19961218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-353784	19961218

AB In manufacture of the device, substrates before and after monoaxially orientation treatment are treated with a solvent while sonication and heated. The obtained device comprises a chiral smectic liquid-crystal composition containing a F-containing compound, having a (latent) smectic intermediate phase, containing a fluorocarbon terminal part and a hydrocarbon terminal part. The device showed good bistability and stable optical response characteristics.

L13 ANSWER 38 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:302166 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal element and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Kamio, Yutaka; Tokunaga, Hiroyuki; Tsuda, Naonori; Tomono, Haruo; Matsuo, Yuji; Tsuboyama, Akira; Takao, Hideaki; Tsuzuki, Hidetoshi; Sato, Koichi; Inaba, Yutaka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10082984	A2	19980331	JP 1997-178849	19970618
US 6154265	A	20001128	US 1997-878113	19970618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-178437	19960618

AB The title liquid crystal element has thick auxiliary electrodes placed closer to transparent substrate than the main electrodes for assuring the smoothness of the orientation film and preventing the retard of the voltage wave. The liquid crystal composition contains a fluoro compound having a fluorocarbon terminal group and a hydrocarbon terminal group and showing a smectic intermediate phase or a potential smectic intermediate phase.

L13 ANSWER 39 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:237278 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Chiral smectic liquid crystal element having polyimide orientation control film
INVENTOR(S): Asaoka, Masanobu; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Tadahiro; Takao, Hideaki; Nakamura, Shinichi; Sato, Kimiichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 44 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10039313	A2	19980213	JP 1996-192204	19960722
JP 3192593	B2	20010730		
US 6001276	A	19991214	US 1997-896541	19970718
EP 821048	A2	19980128	EP 1997-305436	19970721
EP 821048	A3	19981028		
EP 821048	B1	20011031		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-192204	19960722

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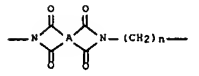

I

AB The liquid crystal element comprises a chiral smectic liquid crystal component containing a fluorocarbon end group, and a polyimide orientation control film having repeating unit structure I(A = 4 valent aliphatic hydrocarbon; n≥1). The liquid crystal element provides high contrast, rapid response, high resolution, and high contrast.

L13 ANSWER 40 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:223934 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal element and display
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Tadahiro; Asaoka, Masanobu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 38 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10045908	A2	19980217	JP 1996-216980	19960731
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-216980	19960731

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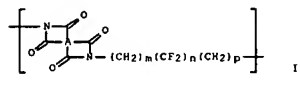

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AB The liquid crystal element has a liquid crystal layer between a pair of electrode- and orientation film-bearing substrates, wherein at least 1 orientation film is made of a polyimide of I (A = tetravalent aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon group; m, p = 1-3; n = 1-8). The liquid crystal layer is made of a chiral smectic liquid crystal composition

L13 ANSWER 41 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:210969 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device having polyimide layer and display with high driving stability using it
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Tadahiro; Asaoka, Masanobu; Shimizu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10048635	A2	19980220	JP 1996-216981	19960731

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-216981 19960731
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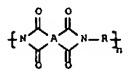

I

AB The device has a layer of polyimide having a structural repeating unit I (A = 4-valent aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbyl; R = OH-substituted C2-8 n-alkylene) on ≥1 substrate. Preferably, the polyimide layer is an orientation-controlling layer. The device is useful as a light valve for flat panel displays, projection displays, and printers. The display using the device is also claimed. The displays shows less deterioration in driving margin, good orientation, and durability.

L13 ANSWER 42 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:193476 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal components and display devices
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Tadahiro; Asaoka, Masanobu; Shimizu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10045909	A2	19980217	JP 1996-216982	19960731

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-216982 19960731
AB Liquid crystal elements having reduced margin degradation due to afterimage and good driving stability and durability comprise fluorine-containing chiral smectic liquid crystal layer and a pair of substrate boards having an electrode and an polyimide orientation-control layer. The polyimides for the orientation-control layer are prepared from aliphatic or aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydrides and diaminooxyalkylenes. The fluorine-containing chiral smectic liquid crystalline compds. are characterized by having a fluorocarbon terminal and a hydrocarbon terminal.

L13 ANSWER 43 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:301350 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal device, its manufacture and liquid crystal apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Hanyu, Yukio; Asaoka, Masanobu; Terada, Masahiro; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Yamada, Nobutsugu; Sato, Koichi; Shinjo, Kenji; Mori, Yoshimasa; Noguchi, Koji; Nakamura, Shinichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 46 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09236806	A2	19970909	JP 1997-356	19970106
JP 3295801	B2	20020624		
US 5885482	A	19990323	US 1996-775792	19961227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-352162 19951228
JP 1995-352261 19951228
AB In the title device including a substrate containing an uniaxially rubbed orientation layer, a substrate containing a non-rubbed orientation layer, and spacers interposed between the above substrates, the spacers are surface-treated with the material which constitutes the non-rubbed orientation layer. The spacers may be silica beads or heat-curable epoxy resin. The uniaxially rubbed orientation layer may be made up of polyamides (Markush structure given), the non-rubbed orientation layer may contain a silane coupling agent, F-containing polymer, silicone polymer binder, and/or conductive microparticles. The liquid crystals of the device may be F-containing end group-containing chiral smectic liquid crystals (Markush structure given). The device shows excellent switching properties.

L13 ANSWER 44 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:285992 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal display element having book-shelf type structure
INVENTOR(S): Ito, Yasuhiro; Moriyama, Takashi; Asao, Yasushi; Takeda, Yasuaki; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Asaoka, Masanobu; Hanyu, Yukio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 43 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09222606	A2	19970826	JP 1996-333477	19961213
JP 3218426	B2	20011015		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-346310 19951213
AB The liquid crystal element comprises a chiral smectic liquid crystal component between a pair of substrates, wherein an orientation controlling film locates on a side of the substrate facing the liquid crystal and consists of an amide polymer and polypyridine. The composition of the orientation control film

suppresses the opposing elec. field effects and the display element shows the excellent switching properties.

L13 ANSWER 45 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:255439 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal device and display having poly(bipyridine) orientation film
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Ikuo; Ito, Yasuhiro; Hanyu, Yukio; Terada, Masahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09211464	A2	19970815	JP 1996-34223	19960130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-34223 19960130
AB The liquid-crystal device contains a poly(2,2'-bipyridine-5,5'-diyl) film as a cell unit. The display using the device is also claimed. Adhesion of the orientation film was improved and the device showed high contrast and luminance.

L13 ANSWER 46 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:154763 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal displays including chiral smectic liquid crystals and unidirectionally oriented polyaniline films
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Ikuo; Hanyu, Yukio; Asao, Yasushi; Ito, Yasuhiro; Asaoka, Masanobu; Takeda, Yasuaki; Moriyama, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 29 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09160045	A2	19970620	JP 1995-346303	19951213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-346303 19951213
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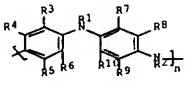

I

AB The title displays, showing defect-free orientation and sharp threshold-voltage characteristics, include pair of electrodes sandwiching chiral smectic liquid crystals via films of polyaniline derivative having repeating unit I (R1-10 = H, C1-6 alkyl (oxy); R1 and/or R2 is alkyl (oxy) when all substituents of R3-10 are H). The polyaniline derivative films may be rubbed and work as unidirectionally oriented alignment films. The liquid crystals may include compds. having 2 end chains of fluorocarbons and hydrocarbons bonded via center cores (of phenylpyrimidines).

L13 ANSWER 47 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:142919 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid-crystal display device having polyaniline film
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Ikuo; Hanyu, Yukio; Asao, Yasushi; Asaoka, Masanobu; Ito, Yasuhiro; Moriyama, Takashi; Takeda, Yasuaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09160047	A2	19970620	JP 1995-346304	19951213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-346304 19951213
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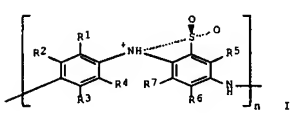


I

AB The device has a polyaniline derivative film having a structural repeating unit I (R1-7 = H, C1-6 alkyl, alkoxy). The device showed good temperature characteristics of driving margin and gave high-contrast images.

L13 ANSWER 48 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:120792 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal displays including chiral smectic liquid crystals and Langmuir-Blodgett films
INVENTOR(S): Hanyu, Yukio; Takeda, Yasuaki; Moriyama, Takashi; Ito, Yasuhiro; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Asaoka, Masanobu; Asao, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09160044	A2	19970620	JP 1995-346311	19951213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-346311 19951213

AB The displays, showing good switching property, include pair of electrodes sandwiching chiral smectic liquid crystals via oriented elec.-conductive base films and ≤5-μm-thickness alignment films preferably of Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) films. The liquid crystals may include compds. having 2 end chains of fluorocarbons and hydrocarbons bonded via center cores (preferably of phenylpyrimidine).

L13 ANSWER 49 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:128772 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal element and liquid crystal device
INVENTOR(S): Asaoka, Masanobu; Gofuku, Ihachiro; Ito, Yasuhiro; Nakazawa, Ikuo; Terada, Masahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 33 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09152611	A2	19970610	JP 1995-334279	19951130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-334279 19951130

AB In the title liquid crystal element comprising two substrates and a chiral smectic liquid crystal composition (which has no cholesteric phase) in the space between the two substrates, the first substrate has an orientation film which has been subjected to rubbing treatment, the second substrate has a film comprising 2 or more binder materials; at least one of said binder materials occupies 3 to 30 weight% of the total amount of all binder materials and is present in larger concentration on the surface contacting the liquid crystals than on other parts. The title element contains phenylpyrimidine liquid crystals having fluorinated hydrocarbon chains (Markush structure given). The title element shows high contrast.

L13 ANSWER 50 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:13050 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Electrophotographic migration imaging member
INVENTOR(S): Malhotra, Shadi L.; Chen, Liqin; Perron, Marie-Eve
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 144 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 5563014	A	19961008	US 1995-442227	19950515
CA 2170298	AA	19961116	CA 1996-2170298	19960226
CA 2170298	C	20011002		
JP 08314241	A2	19961129	JP 1996-113457	19960508
BR 9602246	A	19980113	BR 1996-2246	19960514

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-442227 19950515

AB Disclosed is a migration imaging member comprising (a) a substrate, (b) a softenable layer comprising a softenable material and a photosensitive migration marking material, and (c) a transparentizing agent which transparentizes the migration marking material in contact therewith contained in at least one layer of the migration imaging member. Also disclosed is a process which comprises (1) providing a migration imaging member comprising (a) a substrate, (b) a softenable layer comprising a softenable material and a photosensitive migration marking material, and (c) a transparentizing agent which transparentizes the migration marking material in contact therewith contained in at least one layer of the migration imaging member, (2) uniformly charging the imaging member, (3) exposing the charged imaging member to an activating radiation at a wavelength to which the migration marking material is sensitive, and (4) causing the softenable material to soften and enabling a first portion of the migration marking material to migrate through the softenable material toward the substrate in an imagewise pattern while a second portion of the migration marking material remains substantially unmigrated within the softenable layer, wherein subsequent to migration of the first portion of migration marking material, either (a) the first portion of migration marking material contacts the transparentizing agent and the second portion of migration marking material does not contact the transparentizing agent or (b) the second portion of migration marking material contacts the transparentizing agent and the first portion of migration marking material does not contact the transparentizing agent.

L13 ANSWER 51 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:127644 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Method for obtaining improved image contrast in migration imaging members
INVENTOR(S): Limburg, William W.; Mammino, Joseph; Liebermann, George; Griffiths, Clifford H.; Shahin, Michael M.; Malhotra, Shadi L.; Chen, Liqin; Perron, Marie-Eve
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 147 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5514505	A	19960507	US 1995-441360	19950515
CA 2169980	AA	19961116	CA 1996-2169980	19960221
CA 2169980	C	20010424		
JP 08314240	A2	19961129	JP 1996-113456	19960508
EP 743573	A2	19961120	EP 1996-303359	19960514
EP 743573	A3	19970305		
EP 743573	B1	20000906		
R: DE, FR, GB				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-441360 19950515

AB Disclosed is a process which comprises (a) providing a migration imaging member comprising (1) a substrate and (2) a softenable layer comprising a softenable material and a photosensitive migration marking material present in the softenable layer as a monolayer of particles situated at or near the surface of the softenable layer spaced from the substrate, (b) uniformly charging the imaging member, (c) imagewise exposing the charged imaging member to activating radiation at a wavelength to which the migration marking material is sensitive, (d) causing the softenable material to soften and enabling a first portion of the migration marking material to migrate through the softenable material toward the substrate in an imagewise pattern while a second portion of the migration marking material remains substantially unmigrated within the softenable layer, and (e) contacting the second portion of the migration marking material with a transparentizing agent which transparentizes the migration marking material.

L13 ANSWER 52 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:127796 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Liquid crystal compounds having a fluoroether terminal portion
INVENTOR(S): Janulis, Eugene P.; Johnson, Gilbert C.; Radcliffe, Marc D.; Savu, Patricia M.; Snustad, Daniel C.; Spawn, Terence D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 25 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5399291	A	19950321	US 1993-129258	19930930
FI 9404002	A	19950331	FI 1994-4002	19940831
AU 9472806	A1	19950413	AU 1994-72806	19940902
AU 683282	B2	19971106		
CA 2131499	AA	19950331	CA 1994-2131499	19940906
JP 07188660	A2	19950725	JP 1994-226519	19940921
EP 646636	A1	19950405	EP 1994-115407	19940929
EP 646636	B1	20000823		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
ES 2149229	T3	20001101	ES 1994-115407	19940929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-129258 19930930

AB The F-containing, chiral and achiral liquid crystal compds. comprise (a) an aliphatic fluorocarbon terminal portion comprising a perfluorinated or partially-fluorinated alkylene group and a terminal hydrocarbon alkyl group, the groups optionally containing ≥1 catenary ether O atom; (b) an aliphatic hydrocarbon terminal portion; and (c) a central core connecting the terminal portions. The compds. have smectic mesophases or latent smectic mesophases and are useful, for example, in liquid crystal display devices.

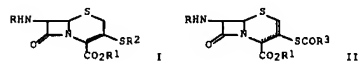
L13 ANSWER 53 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 115:135807 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Process for producing 3-substituted thio-3-cephem compounds
INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Yuichi; Okonogi, Tsuneo; Shibahara, Seiji; Inoue, Shigeharu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9109037	A1	19910627	WO 1990-JP1599	19901207
W: US				
RW: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 03178980	A2	19910802	JP 1989-316424	19891207
JP 06086459	B4	19941102		
EP 504404	A1	19920923	EP 1991-900053	19901207
EP 504404	B1	19970806		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
ES 2104688	T3	19971016	ES 1991-900053	19901207
US 5294705	A	19940315	US 1992-853730	19920603

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-316424 19891207
WO 1990-JP1599 19901207

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 115:135807
GI



AB Title compds. I (R = acyl, R1 = carboxy protective group; R2 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylmethyl) were prepared by reaction of acylthiocephemcarboxylates II [R,R1 = same as above; R3 = alkyl, (un)substituted aryl] with R2X (X = leaving group) in the presence of a secondary amine and a tertiary amine. Thus, stirring p-nitrobenzyl 7-phenylacetamido-3-acetylthio-3-cephem-4-carboxylate with Et3N and morpholine in DMF and benzene at 5° for 10 min followed by stirring with Me2SO4 for 10 min gave 73% p-nitrobenzyl 7-phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cephem-4-carboxylate.

L13 ANSWER 54 OF 54 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 113:96027 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Method, detergent, and cleaving agent for reversible alteration of hydrophilic properties of a material
INVENTOR(S): Switchenko, Arthur C.; Kurn, Nurith; Ullman, Edwin F.; Pirio, Marcel; Berger, Donald E., Jr.; Neukom, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc., USA
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 20 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3924443	A1	19900208	DE 1989-3924443	19890724
US 5116726	A	19920526	US 1988-223501	19880725
FR 2634394	A1	19900126	FR 1989-9943	19890724
FR 2634394	B1	19940128		
GB 2221989	A1	19900221	GB 1989-16886	19890724
GB 2221989	B2	19930127		
JP 02111757	A2	19900424	JP 1989-191227	19890724
JP 2892692	B2	19990517		
CA 1340353	A1	19990126	CA 1989-606510	19890724
US 5563038	A	19961008	US 1993-154340	19931118
US 5670690	A	19970923	US 1995-455920	19950531
US 5840508	A	19981124	US 1995-455424	19950531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1988-223501 19880725
US 1992-879655 19920506
US 1993-154340 19931118

AB Antibodies, receptors, and microbial antigens are solubilized, and their hydrophilic properties are enhanced, by treatment with a detergent L-J [L = lipophilic moiety YAZ; J = hydrophilic moiety comprising an acid [e.g. OSO3H, SO3H, CO2H, P(O)(OR)OH, OP(O)(OR)OH] or a salt thereof; Y = C2-12 alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl or C7-12 aralkyl, aralkenyl, or aralkynyl; A = S, Se, CHX, CHXCH:CH, OCH:CH, SCH:CH, SS, SO2CH2CH2O, ketal group, SiR2O, OSiR2O; X = Cl, Br, I; Z = (un)saturated C1-10 alkylene, C7-10 aralkylene; R = H, lower alkyl]. Anal. test kits which contain L-J for solubilization of the analyte are described. L-J may subsequently be inactivated by nucleophilic cleavage (with e.g. a thiosulfate, mercapto acid, thiourea, hydroxylamine, hydrazine, hydrazide, or NH3), oxidation (with e.g. a peroxide, per acid, hypochlorite, or hypobromite), or reduction (with e.g. a sulfite, hyposulfite, or mercaptan). L-J and the cleaving agent may also be applied for reversible wetting of hydrophobic surfaces. Thus, cell surface antigens of Neisseria gonorrhoeae were solubilized in buffer cong. 0.5% Me(CH2)5S(CH2)5OSO3Na, the detergent was oxidized with 1% H2O2, and the antigens were adsorbed on a nitrocellulose filter and treated with rabbit antigonococcal antiserum and peroxidase-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG for colorimetric determination of the antigen by addition of dicarboxidine and H2O2. A related detergent, Me(CH2)6S(CH2)6OSO3Na, was prepared by reaction of Me(CH2)6SH with NaH and Cl(CH2)6OH and esterification with ClSO3H.

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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:15:41 ON 04 DEC 2006
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L14 162 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "BOUVIER E"?/AU
L15 269 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("COPTON B"? OR "COMPTON B"?)/AU
L16 449 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GEBLER J"?/AU
L17 191 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GILAR M"?/AU
L18 27791 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("YU Y"? OR "YING Y"?)/AU
L19 25309 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEE P"?/AU
L20 17049 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "BROWN E"?/AU
L21 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L18 AND L19 AND L20
L22 37 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L23 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND (L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L24 115 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND (L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L25 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (L19 OR L20 OR L18)
L26 45 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND (L19 OR L20)
L27 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L20
L28 53 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND (SURFACTANT OR SURFACE(1A) ACTIVE)(L)(REACT? OR RXN)
L29 73 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 OR L23 OR L27 OR L28
L30 45 DUP REM L29 (28 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-621178 [64] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-191633 [64]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-500440 [64]
TITLE: Organic electrolytic solution for lithium battery, contains lithium salt, surfactant containing hydrophobic portion having aromatic group, and organic solvents of preset properties
DERWENT CLASS: L03; X16
INVENTOR: CHOE J Y; CHOI J; I E S; I S S; KIM D; KIM T Y; LEE E; LEE S; RYU Y; SONG S; SONG S H; YU Y K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SMSU-C) SAMSUNG DENKAN KK; (CHOI-I) CHOI J; (KIMD-I) KIM D; (LEEE-I) LEE E; (LEES-I) LEE S; (RYUY-I) RYU Y; (SONG-I) SONG S
COUNTRY COUNT: 2

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060204856	A1	20060914	(200664)*	EN	15[5]	
JP 2006228741	A	20060831	(200664)	JA	26	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060204856	A1	US 2006-357429	20060217
JP 2006228741	A	JP 2006-42628	20060220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2005-130616 20051227
KR 2005-13526 20050210
KR 2005-70970 20050803

AN 2006-621178 [64] WPIDS
AB US 20060204856 A1 UPAB: 20061005
NOVELTY - An organic electrolytic solution contains a lithium salt, an organic solvent and a surfactant containing a hydrophobic portion having an aromatic group. The organic solvent contains solvent (I) having high dielectric constant, and solvent (II) having low boiling point.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for lithium battery (1), which has a cathode (2), an anode (3), and the organic electrolytic solution.
USE - For lithium battery (claimed) used in portable electronic devices such as video cameras, cellular phones, and notebook computer.
ADVANTAGE - The organic electrolytic solution suppresses side reactions on the surfaces of anodes, and maintains the reliability of charging and discharging reactions of battery.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the schematic diagram of the lithium battery.
Lithium battery (1)
Cathode (2)
Anode (3)
Separator (4)
Battery case (5)

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-362215 [37] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-117700 [37]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-306064 [37]
TITLE: Ink composition for inkjet printing, comprises aqueous vehicle and modified pigment comprising specific pigment
DERWENT CLASS: A13; A25; A97; G02; T04
INVENTOR: CHEN X; LANE G A; MA Z; SARKISIAN G M; YU Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEN-I) CHEN X; (LANE-I) LANE G A; (MAZZ-I) MA Z; (SARK-I) SARKISIAN G M; (YUYY-I) YU Y
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060106132	A1	20060518	(200637)*	EN	20[8]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060106132	A1 Provisional	US 2004-621501P	20041022
US 20060106132	A1	US 2005-240431	20050930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-240431 20050930
US 2004-621501P 20041022

AN 2006-362215 [37] WPIDS
AB US 20060106132 A1 UPAB: 20060612
NOVELTY - The ink composition comprises an aqueous vehicle and a modified pigment comprising specific pigment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The ink composition comprises an aqueous vehicle and a modified pigment comprising pigment of formula (A). PG=polyethylene glycol or polypropylene glycol; D=pigment;and
m,n,o,p=integers
the ratio of n and m is 1.1-4:1. o and p have value about 5-100% of the value of m. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the manufacturing method of ink composition. The method involves admixing a pigment having polymeric binder with an aqueous vehicle to form an ink fluid, and admixing unattached polymeric binder with the ink fluid. The polymeric binders attached to the pigment are chemically similar to the unattached polymeric binders.
USE - For inkjet printing.
ADVANTAGE - The ink composition has excellent stability and compatibility with several solvents. The ink composition has reduced viscosity and favorable rheological properties. The ink composition provides image having high glossiness and uniform density.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006561204 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The genome of the sea urchin Strongylocentrotus purpuratus.
AUTHOR: Sodergren E.; Weinstock G.M.; Davidson E.H.; Cameron R.A.; Gibbs R.A.; Angerer R.C.; Angerer L.M.; Arnone M.I.; Burgess D.R.; Burke R.D.; Coffman J.A.; Dean M.; Elphick M.R.; Ettensohn C.A.; Foltz K.R.; Hamdoun A.; Hynes R.O.; Klein W.H.; Marzluff W.; McClay D.R.; Morris R.L.; Mushegian A.; Rast J.P.; Smith L.C.; Thorndyke M.C.; Vacquier V.D.; Wessel G.M.; Wray G.; Zhang L.; Elsik C.G.; Ermolaeva O.; Hlavina W.; Hofmann G.; Kitts P.; Landrum M.J.; Mackey A.J.; Maglott D.; Panopoulou G.; Poustka A.J.; Pruitt K.; Sapojnikov V.; Song X.; Souvorov A.; Solovyev V.; Wei Z.; Whittaker C.A.; Worley K.; Durbin K.J.; Shen Y.; Fedrigo O.; Garfield D.; Haygood R.; Primus A.; Satija R.; Severson T.; Gonzalez-Garay M.L.; Jackson A.R.; Milosavljevic A.; Tong M.; Killian C.E.; Livingston B.T.; Wilt F.H.; Adams N.; Belle R.; Carbonneau S.; Cheung R.; Cormier P.; Cosson B.; Croce J.; Fernandez-Guerra A.; Geneviere A.-M.; Goel M.; Kelkar H.; Morales J.; Mulner-Lorillon O.; Robertson A.J.; Goldstone J.V.; Cole B.; Epel D.; Gold B.; Hahn M.E.; Howard-Ashby M.; Scally M.; Stegeman J.J.; Allgood E.L.; Cool J.; Judkins K.M.; McCafferty S.S.; Musante A.M.; Obar R.A.; Rawson A.P.; Rossetti B.J.; Gibbons I.R.; Hoffman M.P.; Leone A.; Istrail S.; Materna S.C.; Samanta M.P.; Stolc V.; Tongprasit W.; Tu Q.; Bergeron K.-F.; Brandhorst B.P.; Whittle J.; Berney K.; Bottjer D.J.; Calestani C.; Peterson K.; Chow E.; Yuan Q.A.; Elhaik E.; Graur D.; Reese J.T.; Bosdet I.; Heesun S.; Marra M.A.; Schein J.; Anderson M.K.; Brockton V.; Buckley K.M.; Cohen A.H.; Fugmann S.D.; Hibino T.; Loza-Coll M.; Majeske A.J.; Messier C.; Nair S.V.; Pancer Z.; Terwilliger D.P.; Agca C.; Arboleda E.; Chen N.; Churcher A.M.; Hallbook F.; Humphrey G.W.; Idris M.M.; Kiyama T.; Liang S.; Mellott D.; Mu X.; Murray G.; Olinski R.P.; Raible F.; Rowe M.; Taylor J.S.; Tessmar-Raible K.; Wang D.; Wilson K.H.; Yaguchi S.; Gaasterland T.; Galindo B.E.; Gunaratne H.J.; Juliano C.; Kinukawa M.; Moy G.W.; Neill A.T.; Nomura M.; Raisch M.; Reade A.;

Roux M.M.; Song J.L.; Su Y.-H.; Townley I.K.; Voronina E.; Wong J.L.; Amore G.; Branno M.; Brown E.R. ; Cavalieri V.; Duboc V.; Duloquin L.; Flytzanis C.; Gache C.; Lapraz F.; Lepage T.; Locascio A.; Martinez P.; Matassi G.; Matranga V.; Range R.; Rizzo F.; Rottinger E.; Wilson K.; Beane W.; Bradham C.; Byrum C.; Glenn T.; Hussain S.; Loza M.; Manning G.; Miranda E.; Thomason R.; Walton K.; Wikramanayke A.; Whittaker C.; Wu S.-Y.; Xu R.; Brown C.T.; Chen L.; Gray R.F.; Lee P.Y.; Nam J.; Oliveri P.; Smith J.; Muzny D.; Bell S.; Chacko J.; Cree A.; Curry S.; Davis C.; Dinh H.; Dugan-Rocha S.; Fowler J.; Gill R.; Hamilton C.; Hernandez J.; Hines S.; Hume J.; Jackson L.; Jolivet A.; Kovar C.; Lee S.; Lewis L.; Miner G.; Morgan M.; Nazareth L.V.; Okwuonu G.; Parker D.; Pu L.-L.; Thorn R.; Wright R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G.M. Weinstock, Human Genome Sequencing Center, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX 77030, United States. gwstock@bcm.tmc.edu

SOURCE: Science, (10 Nov 2006) Vol. 314, No. 5801, pp. 941-952. .
Refs: 54
ISSN: 0036-8075 E-ISSN: 1095-9203 CODEN: SCIEAS

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Nov 2006
Last Updated on STN: 30 Nov 2006

AB We report the sequence and analysis of the 814-megabase genome of the sea urchin Strongylocentrotus purpuratus, a model for developmental and systems biology. The sequencing strategy combined whole-genome shotgun and bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) sequences. This use of BAC clones, aided by a pooling strategy, overcame difficulties associated with high heterozygosity of the genome. The genome encodes about 23,300 genes, including many previously thought to be vertebrate innovations or known only outside the deuterostomes. This echinoderm genome provides an evolutionary outgroup for the chordates and yields insights into the evolution of deuterostomes.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:827234 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Transport and separation of Cu(II) by N902 -kerosene-HCl strip dispersion hybrid liquid membrane
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Yuan-De; Gu, Shu-Xiang; Luo, Xiao-Jian; Ma, Ming; He, Ding-Sheng
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, 410081, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Yingyong Huaxue (2006), 23(7), 766-769
CODEN: YIHUED; ISSN: 1000-0518
PUBLISHER: Kexue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB A novel liquid membrane system, denoted as strip dispersion hybrid liquid membrane(SDHLM), containing N902 in kerosene as carrier, was studied as the function of dodecanol concentration, pH in feed phase, volume ratio between stripping solution and organic phase, and circulating flux of feed phase or

strip dispersion phase. Solvent extraction verified that 1 mol of Cu2+ ions reacted with 2 mol of carrier and formed 1 mol of the Cu(II)-carrier complex. The expts. showed that Cu(II) could be efficiently transported into the stripping solution by SDHLM. When pH = 2 in the feed phase, the recovery of copper(II) in the stripping phase was 93.6%, while iron(III) was 1.83% for Cu2+ /Fe3+ = 1. The recovery of copper(II) in the stripping phase was 89.8%, while .ovrhdot.zinc(II) was 1.38% for Cu2+ /Zn2+ = 1 after transport for 4 h. When the concns. of Cu2+, Fe3+, Co2+, Ni2+ and Zn2+ in the feed phase(pH = 1.5) were 4.52, 5.07, 0.442, 35.7 and 1.24 g/L, resp., the recovery of Cu2+ in the stripping phase was 81.5%, while other metal ions were below 2.10% after the transport for 6 h. Separation expts. indicated that N902 was an excellent extractent for Cu(II). SDHLM has several advantages over SLM and ELM: increased membrane stability, improved flux, improved recovery of target species concentration, no usage of high active surfactant and demulsification device, and reduced cost.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-194922 [20] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-585066
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-061557 [20]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-161094 [20]
TITLE: Test strip for determining concentration of analyte e.g. glucose in physiological sample comprises fluid transfer element having two areas with different thickness where second area transfers minimal sample volume to reaction area
DERWENT CLASS: A89; B04; S03
INVENTOR: MATZINGER D; QURAISHI K R; YU Y S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MATZ-I) MATZINGER D; (QURA-I) QURAISHI K R; (YUYS-I) YU Y S
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050042135	A1	20050224	(200520)*	EN	19	[5]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050042135	A1 Div Ex	US 2001-946215	20010905
US 20050042135	A1	US 2004-938965	20040910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-938965 20040910
US 2001-946215 20010905
AN 2005-194922 [20] WPIDS
CR 2003-585066
AB US 20050042135 A1 UPAB: 20050708
NOVELTY - A test strip (2) comprises a fluid transfer element (10) for transferring the sample to a reaction area (8) of the strip. The fluid transfer element comprises two areas (12, 14) having different thickness. The second area is capable of being saturated with a sample volume of 1 - 7 microl and transfers 0.1 - 5 microl of sample to reaction area of the strip. The second area further comprises a lumen.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) making the test strip;

(2) making a transport element of a test strip; and (3) a kit for determining the concentration of analyte in physiological sample.
USE - The test strip is useful for determining the concentration of analyte in physiological sample (claimed), e.g. glucose, cholesterol, lactate, alcohol in samples e.g. blood, urine, tears, saliva.
ADVANTAGE - The test strip provides a simple, quick and convenient way to obtain physiological sample and determine analyte concentration. The sample fed to transport element via sides of the transport element and such sample feeding enables the user to view the transport element, i.e. the transport element is unobstructed by the user's finger or other device containing the sample, such as capillary tube, where such unobstructed viewing enables visualization of when the transport element is saturated with sample and hence avoiding over-filling of the transport element which may cause incorrect analyte concentretion readings. The strip is easy to use and efficiently determines the concentration of glucose with minimal pain. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows an exploded view of test strip.
Test strip (2)
Support layer (4)
Reaction area (8)
Transport element (10)
First area (12)
Second area (14)

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-373730 [39] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-120776 [39]
TITLE: High-temperature gas composite oxide desulfurizer
DERWENT CLASS: H09
INVENTOR: BIAN W; BU X; DENG Y; DU M; GONG Z; JI X; LI W; LIU Y; PENG W; WANG P; WEN F; XIN S; XU Z; YING Y ; ZHANG C
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (COAL-N) COAL GEN ACAD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CN 1712500	A	20051228	(200639)*	ZH	[0]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1712500 A		CN 2004-10047891	20040621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2004-10047891 20040621
AN 2006-373730 [39] WPIDS
AB CN 1712500 A UPAB: 20060620
NOVELTY - A high-temperature gas composite oxide desulfurizer comprises an active component zinc oxide (33-50%) and multiple additives (31-51%) comprising titanium dioxide, active stabilizer, surface modifier, strength reinforcer, regenerative improver and composite binder. The process is carried out by mixing the active component with additives, grinding, kneading, forming, laying aside, drying, particle rectifying, calcining at 850-1060degreesC in a high-temperature furnace, and obtaining the desulfurizer.
USE - Used in fixed bed, fluidized bed or desulfurizing reactors of flowing bed.

ADVANTAGE - The desulfurizer has improved reactivity and efficiency, and good abrasion resistance and regeneration.

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:842699 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:342133
TITLE: A rapid sample preparation method for mass spectrometric characterization of N-linked glycans
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Ying Qing; Gilar, Martin; Kaska, Jennifer; Gebler, John C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Life Sciences R&D, Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, 01757, USA
SOURCE: Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry (2005), 19(16), 2331-2336
CODEN: RCMSEF; ISSN: 0951-4198
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A rapid method for anal. of glycans of glycoproteins is presented. This method comprised deglycosylation, sample cleanup and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry (MALDI-MS) anal. of glycans. The enzymic deglycosylation of N-linked glycoproteins was enhanced in terms of speed and reproducibility using an enzyme-friendly surfactant. The released glycans were desalted using a micro-scale solid phase extraction (SPE) device packed with a hydrophilic interaction chromatog. (HILIC) sorbent. Hydrophilic glycans were well retained by SPE, while salts and surfactants were removed from the sample. The glycans were eluted using 25-50 μL of solvent and analyzed directly without derivatization using MALDI-MS. MALDI quadrupole time-of-flight (Q-Tof) instrumentation was utilized for glycan profiling and structure characterization by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS). The presented method allows sensitive anal. of glycans benefiting from optimized deglycosylation reactions and efficient sample cleanup.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:964076 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:298063
TITLE: Synthesis of the new reagent 1-azobenzene-3-(5-bromo-2-pyridyl)triazene and its color reaction with cadmium
AUTHOR(S): Zheng, Yun-fa; Zhang, Chun-niu; Ying, Yue-fang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Chem., Lishui Univ., Lishui, 323000, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huaxue Shiji (2005), 27(7), 413-414, 436
CODEN: HUSHDR; ISSN: 0258-3283
PUBLISHER: Huaxue Shiji Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:298063

AB The chromogenic reagent 1-azobenzene-3-(5-bromo-2-pyridyl)triazene (ABBPDT) was synthesized and its color reaction with Cd was studied. In the presence of the surface active agent Triton X-100 and in the Na2B4O7-NaOH medium of pH 11.0, ABBPDT formed a red complex with Cd(II). The apparent molar absorptivity of the complex was 1.826 + 105 L mol-1 cm-1 at 525 nm (λmax). The molar ratio of Cd(II) to ABBPDT was 1:4. Beer's law was obeyed at 0-15

µg/25 mL for Cd. The method was applied to the direct determination of Cd in practical samples with satisfactory results.

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-784631 [77] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-274656 [77]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-618386 [77]
TITLE: Preparation of a sample for mass spectrometry analysis involves reacting a triaryl phosphonium labeling reagent with a sample containing an analyte having an exposed group
DERWENT CLASS: E11; J04; S03
INVENTOR: CHEN W; GEBLER J C; LEE P J J
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (WATE-N) WATERS INVESTMENTS LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004092707	A2	20041028	(200477)*	EN	99[0]	
DE 112004000613	T5	20060309	(200618)	DE		
JP 2006523845	W	20061019	(200669)	JA	71	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004092707	A2	WO 2004-US11426	20040414
DE 112004000613	T5	DE 2004-112004000613	20040414
DE 112004000613	T5	WO 2004-US11426	20040414
JP 2006523845	W	WO 2004-US11426	20040414
JP 2006523845	W	JP 2006-510002	20040414

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
DE 112004000613	T5	Based on	WO 2004092707	A
JP 2006523845	W	Based on	WO 2004092707	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-462997P 20030414
AN 2004-784631 [77] WPIDS
AB WO 2004092707 A2 UPAB: 20050707
NOVELTY - Preparation (P1) of a sample for mass spectrometry analysis involves obtaining a triaryl phosphonium labeling reagent with a reactive group, obtaining a sample containing an analyte that has an exposed group and reacting the analyte with the labeling reagent.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) preparation (P2) of a sample for mass spectrometry analysis involves obtaining at least two triaryl phosphonium labeling reagents, each having a reactive group, where the reactive groups of the labeling reagents are all the same and the molecular weights of the triaryl phosphonium groups of the labeling reagents are different from each other, obtaining a sample containing an analyte that has an exposed group, and reacting the labeling reagents with the analyte such that the triaryl phosphonium linked analytes are formed;
(2) preparation (P3) of a sample for mass spectrometry analysis involving obtaining a sample comprising an analyte having an exposed group and reacting the analyte with at least three labeling reagents of formulae (Ia), (Ib) and

(Ic); (3) a composition (C1) comprising at least two different labeling reagents (Ia), each having a diffarant molecular weight; and (4) a kit for use in preparing a sample for mass spectrometry analysis comprising the labeling reagent (Ia), buffar chamicals and instructions for use in sample preparation methods. (Ar3P+R)X- (Ia)
(Ar'3P+R)X- (Ib)
((Ar1)3P+R)X- (Ic)
Ar,Ar',Ar1 = aryl;
P = phosphorous atom;
R = reactive group comprising a functional group that reacts with the exposad functional group to form a covalent bond, to link tha analyte to the triaryl phosphonium group of the labeling reagent;
X- = negatively charged counter ion. Providad that in (P2), Ar and Ar' of (Ia) and (Ib) are aryl such that the molacular weight of Ar3P is different from tha weight of Ar'3P.
USE - For the preparation of a sample for mass spectromatry analysis e.g. quantitative matrix-assistad laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry or electrospray mass spectrometry (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The methods provide quantitativa mass spectrometry maasuremant of molaculas at the picomola, femtomola, and attomole level. The measurement of m/Z (mass/charge or mass/ionization ratio) values is not complicated by tha low mass interferance that a matrix normally offers and therefore the methods provida mass spactromatry analysis of low molacular weight samples as wall as mixturas of high and low molecular weight samples.

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-708744 [69] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-249961 [69]
TITLE: Emulsion type modifiar for prassura-sensitive emulsion acrylic adhesivas, has dicarboxylic acid diester, vinyl estar, alkyl acrylate, and acetoacatoxy functional group with monomars, and surfactants
DERWENT CLASS: A14; A81; G03
INVENTOR: GAU C; KAO C; LEE P; LIN C; YANG B
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FOUR-N) FOUR PILLARS ENTERPRISE CO LTD; (KAOC-I) KAO C; (LEEP-I) LEE P; (LINC-I) LIN C; (YANG-I) YANG B; (CHIE-N) CHIEF INVESTMENT CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 2

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040192820	A1	20040930	(200469)*	EN	4[0]	
TW 200400804	A	20040616	(200571)	ZH		
US 7041754	B2	20060509	(200633)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040192820	A1	US 2003-735275	20031212
TW 200400804	A	TW 2002-135910	20021212

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: TW 2002-135910 20021212
AN 2004-708744 [69] WPIDS
AB US 20040192820 A1 UPAB: 20060122

NOVELTY - An emulsion type modifier comprises (parts per hundrad) monomers of 6-12C diester of dicarboxylic acid (15-35), monomers of 2-16C vinyl ester (15-35), monomers of 4-8C alkyl acrylate (35-65), monomers containing acetoacetoxy functional group (0.1-2), non-ionic surfactant (0.1-2), anionic surfactant (0.4-3), and de-ionized water (60-70). The total weight of the first threa components is 100 parts, while the remaining components ara added based on the total waight of the first threa components.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is includad for a prassura-sensitive adhesive comprising (parts par hundred) pressure-sensitive emulsion acrylic adhesive (100), and amulsion type of modifier (5-30).
USE - For use in pressure-sansitive amulsion acrylic adhesives.
ADVANTAGE - Tha invention improves properties of pressure-sensitive amulsion acrylic adhesives, e.g. surface adhesion towards the low surface anargy substrates, a.g. polyolafins, and steel. It has high stability and good durability. It improves loop tack and holding power of the adhasivas.

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 45 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:869470 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 855PS
TITLE: Preparation and characterization of SnO nanowhiskars
AUTHOR: Jia Z J; Zhu L P (Reprint); Liao G H; Yu Y; Tang Y W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cant China Normal Univ, Dept Phys, Ctr Nanosci & Technol, Wuhan 430079, Peoples R China (Reprint); Cant China Normal Univ, Coll Chem, Wuhan 430079, Peoplas R China
zhuluping8080@yahoo.com.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Paoplas R China
SOURCE: SOLID STATE COMMUNICATIONS, (OCT 2004) Vol. 132, No. 2, pp. 79-82.
ISSN: 0038-1098.
PUBLISHER: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Articla; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Oct 2004
Last Updated on STN: 22 Oct 2004
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB In this paper, some singla-crystal line Stannous oxida (SnO) nanowhiskers ware successfully preparad by a wet method using SnCl2 . 2H(2)O as raw material and cetyltrimethylammoniumbromide (CTAB) as surfactant. Tha morphologias, purity and sizes of the products were characterizad by transmission electron microscopy, powder X-ray diffractmetry and standard selected area electron diffraction. The results showed that the diameter and the length of the particlas ware 10-30 and 200-400 nm, respectively. The influanca of some reaction parameters, including the pressure, the temperature, the surfactant and the reaction duration, on the formation, morphology and particle size of SnO crystallite is discussed. (C) 2004 Elsaviar Ltd. All rights resarved.

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:972250 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:25191
TITLE: Dastructible surfactants and uses tharaof
INVENTOR(S): Bouvier, Edouard S. P.; Copton,

Bruce John; Gebler, John C.; Gilar, Martin; Yu, Ying-Qing; Lee, Peter Jeng Jong; Brown, Elizabeth K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Invastmants Limitad, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102225	A1	20031211	WO 2003-US16820	20030530
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003234682	A1	20031219	AU 2003-234682	20030530
US 2006057659	A1	20060316	US 2005-516418	20050513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-385021P P	20020531
			WO 2003-US16820 W	20030530

AB The presant invention provides methods for enhancing chamical reactions of mols., a.g., biomols., with destructible surfactants. Tha chamical reactions may involve and/or be associata with anal., a.g., solubilizing, separating, purifying and/or characterizing the mols. In one aspect, tha anionic surfactants of the presant invention may be selectively brokan up at relatively low pH. The resulting breakdown products of the surfactants may be removed from the mol./sample with relative ease. The invention has applicability in a variety of anal. tachniques.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 13 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:797698 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:171305
TITLE: Double paramatar basad call cycla analyzing method
INVENTOR(S): Gong, Jianping; Qin, Jichao; Tao, Deding; Leng, Yan; Shen, Manli; Feng, Yongdong; Gao, Chun; Yu, Yuan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tongji Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 14 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinesa
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1417584	A	20030514	CN 2001-133652	20011108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-133652	20011108

AB The method comprises centrifuging the (2-8) x 105 mL-1 cell that is immobilized with 70-80% glacial acetic acid for ≥2 h to remove the immobilizing solution, washing with phosphate buffer; adding surfactant (0.25% Triton X-100), standing for 5-10 min, washing with phosphate buffer; mixing mouse-anti-human cyclin E monoclonal antibody with mouse-anti-human cyclin A monoclonel antibody and 0.01 g mL-1 bovine serum albumin phosphate buffer to obtain mixed antibody; culturing the above treated cell with the mixed antibody at 2-8° for 0.5-48 h; washing with phosphate buffer; mixing with fluorescein isothiocyanate labeled goat-anti-mouse Ig with 0.01 g mL-1 bovine serum albumin phosphate buffer (at the volume ratio of 1:10-20); culturing the above cultured cell with the labeled Ig composite at room temperature in dark ambient for 20-30 min, washing with phosphate buffer; allowing to react with 0.005-0.1 mg mL-1 propidium iodide-0-0.01 mg mL- 1 RNase phosphate buffer at room temperature in derk ambient for 20-30 min, and detecting via flow cytometer.

L30 ANSWER 14 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-585066 [55] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-194922
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-158310 [55]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-465739 [55]
TITLE: Test strip for determining concentration of analyte, e.g., glucose in physiological sample, comprises fluid transfer element for transferring sample to reaction area of test strip
DERWENT CLASS: A89; A96; B04; D16; P31; S03
INVENTOR: MATZINGER D; QUARAISHI K; QUARAISHI K R; QURAISHI K R; YU Y S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (LIFE-N) LIFESCAN INC; (LIFE-N) LIFESCAN LLC; (MATZ-I) MATZINGER D; (QURA-I) QURAISHI K R
COUNTRY COUNT: 39

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20030044854	A1	20030306	(200355)*	EN	19[5]	
CA 2398077	A1	20030305	(200355)	EN		
CN 1407339	A	20030402	(200355)	ZH		
CZ 2002002966	A3	20030514	(200355)	CS		
EP 1291653	A2	20030312	(200355)	EN		
JP 2003139772	A	20030514	(200355)	JA	15	
KR 2003021143	A	20030312	(200355)	KO		
AU 2002300648	A1	20030612	(200455)	EN		
US 6884592	B2	20050426	(200528)	EN		
MX 2002008662	A1	20050201	(200564)	ES		
IN 2002000492	I2	20051028	(200580)	EN		
IL 151307	A	20060705	(200669)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

US 20030044854 A1	US 2001-946215 20010905
CA 2398077 A1	CA 2002-2398077 20020814
AU 2002300648 A1	AU 2002-300648 20020820
IN 2002000492 I2	IN 2002-KO492 20020820
EP 1291653 A2	EP 2002-255891 20020823
CZ 2002002966 A3	CZ 2002-2966 20020903
CN 1407339 A	CN 2002-131959 20020904
JP 2003139772 A	JP 2002-259176 20020904
KR 2003021143 A	KR 2002-53151 20020904
MX 2002008662 A1	MX 2002-8662 20020904
IL 151307 A	IL 2002-151307 20020816

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-946215 20010905
AN 2003-585066 [55] WPIDS
CR 2005-194922
AB US 20030044854 A1 UPAB: 20060202
NOVELTY - A test strip (I) comprising a fluid transfer element (10) for transferring sample to a reaction area (8) of the test strip, is new. The fluid transfer element comprises first and second areas (12, 14), where the thickness of the first area differs from that of the second area.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(a) making the test trip comprising providing a compression mold assembly having a protrusion configured to mold a second area of the transport element; providing precursor material; inserting the precursor material within the mold assembly; and applying pressure to the precursor material to provide a resulting transport element; (b) making a transport element comprising providing a compression mold assembly; inserting a precursor material within the mold assembly; and applying pressure to the precursor material to provide the transport element; and
(c) a kit for determining the concentration of the analyte in a physiological sample comprising test strip; and substrate having instruction for using the test strip to determine the concentration of the analyte.
USE - (I) is useful for determining the concentration of the analyte, e.g., glucose in a physiological sample, e.g., interstitial fluid, blood, blood fractions or their constituent by applying sample to a test strip comprised of fluid transport element (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The invention facilitates transfers of sample to a reaction area of the test strip. It is easy to use and manufacture.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure is an exploded view of the test strips.
Reaction area (8)
Fluid transfer element (10)
First end second areas (12, 14)

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:545292 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:123224
TITLE: Synthesis, Characterization, and Catalytic Activity of Mesostructured Titanosilicates Assembled from Polymer Surfactants with Preformed Titanosilicate Precursors in Strongly Acidic Media
AUTHOR(S): Meng, Xiangju; Li, Defeng; Yang, Xiaoyu; Yu, Yi; Wu, Shuo; Han, Yu; Yang, Qing; Jiang, Dazhen; Xiao, Feng-Shou
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative and Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun, 130023, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry B (2003), 107(34),

8972-8980
CODEN: JPCBFK; ISSN: 1520-6106
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Novel mesostructured titanosilicates designated as MTS-9 have been successfully synthesized from assembly of preformed nanosized titanosilicate precursors with polymer surfactants. Mesoporous MTS-9 shows highly hydrothermal stability in boiling water (over 120 h) as compared with that of Ti-MCM-41 and SBA-15. In phenol hydroxylation, Ti-MCM-41 shows very low catalytic activity (2.5%), but MTS-9 exhibits very high catalytic activity, with phenol conversion of 26%, which is comparable with TS-1. In styrene epoxidn., MTS-9 shows high activity and selectivity similar to those of TS-1, which are much different from those of Ti-MCM-41. In 2,3,6-trimethylphenol hydroxylation, Ti-MCM-41 is inactive because of the relatively low oxidation ability of Ti species in the amorphous wall of Ti-MCM-41, and TS-1 is also inactive because of the inaccessibility of the small micropores of TS-1 to the large diameter of a bulky mol. like 2,3,6-trimethylphenol. However, MTS-9 is very active for this reaction with conversion of 18.8% indicating that MTS-9 is an effective catalyst for the oxidation of bulky mols. The MTS-9 samples were characterized with IR, UV-visible, UV-Raman, and numerous other techniques. The results suggest that the titanium species in MTS-9 are TS-1-like, and that the pore walls of MTS-9 contains primary and secondary structural building units, similar to those of microporous zeolites. Such unique structural features might be responsible for the observed strong oxidation ability and high hydrothermal stability of the mesostructured titanosilicates. Heating MTS-9 at 500 °C leads to the transformation of titanium species, giving reletively low catalytic conversion in phenol hydroxylation, which suggests that increasing thermal stability of titanium sites like TS-1 species in the mesoporous wall is still a great task for preparation of mesostructured titanosilicates.
REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 16 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:706917 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:369274
TITLE: Preparation and characterization of SnO nanowhiskers
AUTHOR(S): Jia, Zhi-jie; Zhu, Lu-ping; Liao, Gui-hong; Yu, Yin; Tang, Yi-wen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physics, Center of Nano-Science and Technology, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, 430079, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Solid State Communications (2003), Volume Date 2004, 132(2), 79-82
CODEN: SSCOA4; ISSN: 0038-1098
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In this paper, some single-crystalline Stannous oxide (SnO) nanowhiskers were successfully prepared by a wet method using $SnCl2·2H2O$ as raw material and cetyltrimethylammoniumbromide (CTAB) as surfactant. The morphologies, purity and sizes of the products were characterized by transmission electron microscopy, powder x-ray diffractometry and standard selected area electron diffraction. The results showed that the diameter and the length of the particles were 10-30 and 200-400 nm, resp. The influence of some reaction parameters, including the pressure, the temperature, the surfactant and the

reaction duration, on the formation, morphol. and particle size of SnO crystallite is discussed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 17 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:26346 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:65609
TITLE: Spectra studies on interection of bovine serum albumin with acidic chrome blue K in acidic solution
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Ying; Liao, Jian; Huang, Fa-de
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, South China Normal University, Canton, 510631, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Guangpuxue Yu Guangpu Fenxi (2002), 22(6), 1067-1069
CODEN: GYGFED; ISSN: 1000-0593
PUBLISHER: Beijing Daxue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB This paper investigated the interaction of acidic chrome blue K with bovine serum albumin (BSA). When BSA was added into acidic chrome blue K solution at pH 2.87 HCl-NaAc buffer, bathochromic effect and hypochromicity were observed With the increase in BSA concentration, the absorption peak at 523 nm decreased. It was considered that the combination of BSA with acidic chrome blue K is due to static electricity forces. The interaction is in accord with model of phase distribution. It was discussed the effect of acidity, concentration of acidic chrome blue K, ion strength to apparent binding constant Kc, binding number n, Sandell constant The reaction time, surfactant, work curve were studied.

L30 ANSWER 18 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:354810 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:172059
TITLE: Study on thermal stability of endothermic hydrocarbon fuels for hypersonic propulsion. II. Autoxidation mechanism and additives evaluation
AUTHOR(S): Fan, Qi-ming; Mi, Zhen-tao; Yu, Yan; Zhang, Xiang-wen
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Ranliao Huaxue Xuebao (2002), 30(2), 167-170
CODEN: RHXUD8; ISSN: 0253-2409
PUBLISHER: Kexue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB Additives and additive packages were evaluated as the most effective and economical measures to improve the thermal stability of jet fuels, after an anal. of the autoxidn. mechanism of fuels under thermal oxidative stress testing as well as testing of detergent-dispersant and metal deactivators. A new type of detergent-dispersant called as pentaerythritol ester of polyisobutenylthiophosphonic acid (PETPA) is synthesized, and its structure was analyzed by FT-IR and NMR to give the reaction processes. The effects of additives and additive package containing antioxidant (A), detergent-dispersant (D) and metal deactivator (M) in reducing thermal oxidation deposit were studied. The result showed that the inhibitive effect order is AMD > MD > AD > AM > D > M > A. Overall, the detergent-dispersant is the dominant

additive, and all combinations containing it exhibit the significant improvement in thermal stability based on deposit criterion. The greatest improvemant in reducing deposit (improving thermal stability) occurred with the usa of the three-additive combination. The deposit amts. were reduced by 87.10%, 90.91%, and 89.12% in RP-3 (conventional jet fuel), MCH (methylcyclohexane), and THDCPD (tetrahydrodicyclopentadiene), resp. PETPA shows a greater effect on reducing deposits than T-154 (surfactant) used either single or together.

L30 ANSWER 19 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:948778 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:179852
TITLE: Determination of nickel using dual - wavelength increasing sensitivity method with a new reagent 8Q5SAC
AUTHOR(S): Zhou, Qiu-yun; Yu, Ying
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, South China Normal University, Canton, 510631, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huanan Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (2002), (3), 100-102
CODEN: HSDZER; ISSN: 1000-5463
PUBLISHER: Huanan Shifan Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB A new method for determination of Nickel using 2-(8-hydroxyquinolino-5-sulfoacid-7-azo)-1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalene disulfoacid is studied. In pH 9.37 B-R media, Nickel and 8Q5SAC react to form a 1:3 complex, using surface active agent CTMAB for sensitivity enhancement. The maximum absorbance of the reagent is 692 nm, the complex is 542 nm, and the apparent molar absorptivity is 6.0 + 104 L mol-1 cm-1. Beer's law is obeyed by in 0 .apprx. 20 μg/25 mL for Nickel. The sensitivity increased by 2.5 times in contrast with using single wavelength. The method is applied to the determination of Nickel in actual samples with satisfactory results.

L30 ANSWER 20 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:6465 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:114951
TITLE: Application and investigation of the reaction between arsenazo III-Ytterbium III and bovine serum albumin
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Ying; Huang, Fade; Gao, Qing
CORPORATE SOURCE: South China Normal Univ., Canton, 510631, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Fenxi Huaxue (2001), 29(10), 1205-1208
CODEN: FHHHDT; ISSN: 0253-3820
PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Huaxuehui "Fenxi Huaxue" Bianji Weiyuanhui
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The interaction between arsenazo III-Ytterbium(III) and bovine serum albumin (BSA) was investigated. When BSA was added into arsenazo III-Yb(III) solution at pH 2.48, bathochromic effect and hypochromicity were observed With the increase in BSA concentration, the absorption peak at 650 nm decreased strikingly. A spectrophotometric method for the determination of protein was established by using arsenazo III-Yb(III) complex, the determination result obtained by this method agreed well with that by UV method in real samples. The influences of exptl. conditions on the determination were also discussed. The interaction of arsenazo III - Yb(III) and BSA was in accord with the

scatchard model. It was found that the affect of BSA on the spectrum of arsenazo III-Yb(III) was similar to that of cationic surfactant.

L30 ANSWER 21 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:97898 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:248947
TITLE: Advances in sample preparation in electromigration, chromatographic and mass spectromatric separation methods
AUTHOR(S): Gilar, M.; Bouvier, E. S. P.; Compton, B. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Waters Corp., Milford, MA, 01757, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (2001), 909(2), 111-135
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB The quality of sample preparation is a key factor in determining the success of anal. While anal. of pharmaceutically important compds. in biol. matrixes has driven forward the development of sample clean-up procedures in last 20 yr, today's chemists face an addnl. challenge: sample preparation and anal. of complex biochem. samples for characterization of genotypic or phenotypic information contained in DNA and proteins. This review, with 226 refs., focuses on various sample pretreatment methods designed to meet the requirements for the anal. of biopolymers and small drugs in complex matrixes. The authors discuss the advances in development of solid-phase extraction (SPE) sorbents, online SPE, membrane-based sample preparation, and sample clean-up of biopolymers prior to their anal. by mass spectrometry.
REFERENCE COUNT: 226 THERE ARE 226 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 22 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:351056 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:368778
TITLE: Study on the reaction between calconcarboxylic acid and bovine serum albumin
AUTHOR(S): Huang, Fa-de; Yu, Ying; Jiang, Xiong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., South China Normal Univ., Canton, 510631, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huanan Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (2001), (1), 88-92
CODEN: HSDZER; ISSN: 1000-5463
PUBLISHER: Huanan Shifan Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The interaction of Calconcarboxylic Acid (CCA) and bovine serum albumin (BSA) was investigated by using spectrophotometric method and equilibrium dialysis method in acidic solution (pH 4.47). It is suggested that the hydrophobic force is the main binding force. The model of phase distribution is appropriate in the treatment of data obtained here. The effect of surface active agent to the interactional system is discussed. It is found that the effects of BSA on the spectrum of CCA were similar to that of cationic surfactant. The influences of exptl. conditions on the interaction were also discussed.

L30 ANSWER 23 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:824508 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:2339
TITLE: Destructible surfactants and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Peter Jeng Jong; Compton, Bruce J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000070334	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US13028	20000512
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000048435	A5	20001205	AU 2000-48435	20000512
EP 1181537	A1	20020227	EP 2000-930651	20000512
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-134113P	P 19990514
			WO 2000-US13028	W 20000512

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:2339
AB Destructible surfactants and methods of using same are provided. The invention includes anionic surfactants having a dioxolane or dioxane functional group which enables the surfactant to be broken down under acidic conditions. The invention also includes methods of making anionic surfactants and methods of using anionic surfactants in a variety of applications.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 24 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:290252 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:289317
TITLE: Method and apparatus for manufacturing ferrofluids
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Jiaoren; Liu, Silin; Tang, Ronghou; Yu, Yingyi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Research Institute of Iron and Steel, Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

CN 1273427	A	20001115	CN 1999-107243	19990511
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1999-107243	19990511

AB The apparatus consists of reactive furnace, electrothermal pipe, stirrer, insulating jacket, infusion pump, storage tank for carbonyl metal, oil carrier and surfactant feeding pipe, protective gas feeding pipe, tail gas discharging pipe, and thermometer. The ferrofluid is prepared by adding carbonyl metal to hot oil carrier containing surfactant, and decomposing at 120-250° for 3-20 h. The oil carrier is mineral oil, α-olefin synthetic oil, or silicone oil. The surfactant is oleic acid, Ba sulfonate, imine, or silane coupling agent.

L30 ANSWER 25 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:244371 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:11935
TITLE: Microreactor-controlled selectivity in organic photochemical reactions
AUTHOR(S): Tung, Chen-Ho; Wu, Li-Zhu; Zhang, Li-Ping; Li, Hong-Ru; Yi, Xiu-Yu; Song, Kai; Xu, Ming; Yuan, Zhen-Yu; Guan, Jing-Qu; Wang, Hong-Wei; Ying, Yun-Ming; Xu, Xiao-He
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Photographic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100101, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Pure and Applied Chemistry (2000), 72(12), 2289-2298
CODEN: PACHAS; ISSN: 0033-4545
PUBLISHER: International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Ganaral Raview
LANGUAGE: English
AB Mol.-sieve zeolites, Nafion membranes, low-d. polyethylene films, and mixed surfactant vesicles have been used as microreactors to carry out organic photochem. reactions. The photocycloaddns. of diaryl compds. with long flexible chains included in NaY zeolite or low-d. polyethylene films yield intramol. photocyclomars to the exclusion of intermol. products. The photosansitized oxidation of alkenes included in pentasil zeolites or Nafion membranes or vesicles can be directed selectively toward either the singlet oxygen-mediated or the superoxide radical anion-mediated products by controlling the status and location of the substrate and sensitizer mols. in the raaction media. The photo-Fries rearrangement of Ph phenylacetates included within NaY and pentasil zeolites or Nafion membranes gives either ortho-hydroxyphenones or decarbonylation products depending on the size/shape of the microreactors and the substrate mols. All these results demonstrate the utility of microreactors to control the product selectivity in organic photochem. reactions. A review with 8 refs.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 26 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:851934 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:185788
TITLE: Microreactor-controlled selectivity in organic photochemical reactions
AUTHOR(S): Wu, Li-zhu; Zhang, Li-ping; Li, Hong-ru; Yi, Xiu-yu; Song, Kai; Xu, Ming; Yuan, Zhen-yu; Guan, Jing-qu; Ying, Yun-ming; Wang, Hong-wei; Tong, Zhen-he; Tung, Chen-ho
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Photographic Chemistry, Chinese Academy

Sciences, Beijing, 100101, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Ganguang Kexue Yu Guang Huaxue (2000), 18(4), 348-356
CODEN: GKKHE9; ISSN: 1000-3231
PUBLISHER: Kexue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB A review with 10 refs. Mol.-sieves zeolites, Nafion membranes, low-d. polyethylene films and mixed surfactant vesicles were used as microreactors to control the product selectivity in organic photochem. reactions. The photocyclomers. of diaryl compds. with long flexible chains included in NaY zeolite or low-d. polyethylene films yield intramol. photocyclomers to the exclusion of intermol. products. The photosensitized oxidation of alkenes included in pentasil zeolite or Nafion membrane or vesicles can be directed selectively towards either the singlet oxygen mediated or the superoxide radical anion mediated products by controlling the status and location of the substrate and sensitizer mols. in the reaction media. Long-lived photoinduced charge-separation in Ru (bpy)32+/viologen system at Nafion membrane-solution interface was achieved.

L30 ANSWER 27 OF 45 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:99687 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 279LQ
TITLE: Effects of ramipril on cardiovascular and microvascular outcomes in people with diabetes mellitus: results of the HOPE study and MICRO-HOPE substudy
AUTHOR: Gerstein H C (Reprint); Yusuf S; Mann J F E; Hoogwerf B; Zinman B; Held C; Fisher M; Wolffenbuttel B; Bosch J; Richardson L; Pogue J; Halle J P; Yusuf S; Sleight P; Dagenais G; Montague T; Bosch J; Pogue J; Taylor W; Sardo L; Arnold M; Baigrie R; Davies R; Gerstein H; Jha P; Johnstone D; Joyner C; Kuritzky R; Lonn E; Mitchell B; Morris A; Sussex B; Teo K; Tsuyuki R; Zinman B; Probstfield J; Young J; Diaz R; Paolasso E; Avezum A; Piegas L; Mann J; Wolffenbuttel B; Ostergren J; Meaney E; Aprile M; Bedard D; Cossett J; Ewart G; Harris L; Kellen J; LaForge D; Magi A; Skanes J; Squires P; Stevens K; Bosch J; Cherian P; Holadyk-Gris I; Kalkbrenner P; Lonn E; Mazur F; McQueen M; Micks M; Monti S; Pogue J; Sardo L; Thompson K; Westfall L; Yusuf S; Richardson L; Raw N; Genisans M; Diaz R; Paolasso E; Avezum A; Piegas L; Gerstein H; Zinman B; Dagenais G; Arnold M; Auger P; Avezum A; Bata I; Bernstein V; Bourassa M; Diaz R; Fisher B; Gerstein H; Grover J; Gun C; Gupta M; Held C; Hoeschen R; Kouz S; Lonn E; Mann J; Mathew J; Meaney E; Meldrum D; Pilon C; Ramos R; Roccaforte R; Starra R; Trivi M; Davies R; Johnstone D; Lonn E; Probstfield J; McQueen M; Sackett D; Collins R; Davis E; Furberg C; Hennekens C; Pitt B; Turner R; Braver J; Cuneo C; Diaz M; Dizeo C; Guzman L; Lipshitz S; Llanos S; Lopez J; Lorenzatti A; Machado R; Mackey C; Mancini M; Marino M; Martinez F; Matrone A; Nordaby R; Orlandini A; Romero G; Ruiz M; Rusculleda M; Saavedra S; San Damaso J; Serra J; Tuero E; Zapata G; Zavala A; Grisold M; Klein W; Brosch E; Baumans P; Brusselmans H; Bodson A; Boland J; Cano J; Chaudron J M; Degaute J

P; Duprez D; Heyndrickx G; Krzentowski G; Mockel J; Wautrecht J; Alexandre E; Amodeo C; Armaganijan D; Ayub J; Bertolami M; Bodanese L; Borges J; Caramelli B; Carvalho A; Coelho O; Dioguardi G; Faludi A; Brage J F; Fichino M; Franken R; Ghorayeb N; de Souza M G; Greque G; Guedes A; Kadri T; Kawamura T; Labrunie A; Malheiros F; Marafon L; Nakamura M; Nonohay N; Ogawa C; Pavanello R; Puech-Leao P; Ramires F; Ramires L; Sampaio M; Saraiva L; Savioli F; Seixas A; Shibata M; Souza A; Tanajura L; Ueti O; Vitola D; Armstrong P; Armstrong W; Baptie B; Basinger M; Bell N; Beresford P; Black W; Brass N; Browne M; Browne K; Brownoff R; Chaytors G; Cottier W; Donnelly R; Dzavik V; Edwards A; Felker P; Giannoccaro P; Goeres M; Greenwood P; Grose M; Grossman L; Gulamhusein S; Hui W; Hutchison P; Irving A; Kasian L; Kasza L; Korner L; Kvill L; Lakhani Z; Lam S; Lesoway R; Ma P; Martinez V; Meldrum D; Mitchell B; Mitchell D; Montague T; Musseau A; Muzyka T; Neffgen C; Neffgen J; Nichol R; O'Beirne M; Paradis J; Paterson D; Plesko A; Prosser A; Radomsky N; Roth D; Ryan E; Senaratne M; Simon M; Steneroson P; Stone J; Talibi T; Wedel R; Wyse D; Altwasser P; Ashton T; Askew J; Bernstein V; Bishop W; Bloomberg G; Boone J; Breakwell L; Buller L; Calvert K; Carere G; Dahl M; Dawson K; Dodek A; Dufton J; Geddis R; Ghosh S; Heath J; Hilton D; Imrie J; Jay D; Kiess M; Klinke P; Kornder J; Lee P; Leong W; Lewis J; Lounsbury N; MacDonald L; MacDonald K; MacNeil A; MacRitchie D; McGee L; Mitchell L; Mulcahy K; O'Donoghue S; Pearce A; Perreault L; Polasek P; Rabkin S; Reilly M; Richardson P; Scoffield E; Sweeney R; Terwiel M; Thompson C; Wagner K; Webb J; Wedding K; Woo K; Wright M; Zutz A; Briol L; Hoeschen R; Mehta P; Mohammed I; Ong A; Ong G; Bessoudo R; O'Brien L; McLellan L; Milton J; Elgar F; Joyce C; O'Keefe D; Parsons M; Ravalia M; Sherman G; Smith R; Worrall G; Atkinson A; Barnhill S; Bata I; Crossman L; Folkins D; Hatheway R; Johnson B; MacFarlane M; Machel T; Morash J; Sheridan W; Shirley M; Anderson I; Arnold M; Baigrie R; Baird M; Baitz T; Barnie A; Basta M; Blakely J; Bozek B; Bradley W; Brown K; Burnham G; Cameron W; Cann M; Carroll S; Carter R; Chan N; Chan Y; Charles J; Cheung M; Cina C; Cleghorn L; Curnew G; Currado P; Davies R; DeGagne S; DeYoung P; Dhaliwal R; Dowell H; Drobac M; Dubbin J; Duffield K; Edmonds M; Fallen E; Feldman D; Fell D; Ferguson C; Finkelstein L; Fong G; Fowlis R; Fraser M; Frenette L; Fulop J; Glanz A; Goode E; Gupta M; Hanna A; Harris K; Hess A; Hierlihy P; Houlden R; Hramiak I; Hrycyshyn B; Iwanochko R; Janzen I; Kannampuzha P; Keely E; Kennedy R; Kenshole A; Kent E; Khan S; Kostuk W; Kowaleski M; Krupa M; Kumar G; Kuruvilla G; Kwok K; Lai C; Langer A; Laor J; Lau D; LeVallee T; Lent B; Liu P; Lochnan H; Lovell M; Lowe D; Mabb T; Maclean S; Man K; Marois L; Massel D; Matthews E; McManus R; McPhee E; McQueen M; McSherry J; Millar D; Miller F; Miners L; Misterski J; Moe G; Mulaisho C; Munoz C; Nawaz S; Noseworthy C; O'Keefe M; Oosterveld L; Panju A; Paquette H; Parkovnick M; Paterson R; Pflugfelder P; Powers S; Rebane T; Redda A; Reeves E; Ricci J; Sasson Z; Sayles M; Scott M;

Sibbick M; Singh N; Southern R; Spence D; Sternberg L; Stewart J; Styling S; Sulllivan B; Sullivan H; Sullivan M; Swan J; Taichman J; Tan K; Tanser P; Tartaglia C; Taylor K; Thomson D; Turek M; Vakani T; vanWalraven A; Varey M; Vexler R; Walters J; Weeks A; Weingert M; Wetmore S; Whitsitt P; Willing J; Wilson C; Wilson J; Wisenberg G; Wolfe M; Wolter B; Yao L; Costain G; Hickey E; MacMillan E; Aris-Jilwan N; Auger P; Banville P; Beaudoin J; Belanger A; Belanger N; Belleville L; Bilodeau N; Bogaty P; Boulianne M; Bourassa M; Brophy J; Brouillette M; Buithieu J; Calve C; Campeau J; Carmichael P; Carrier S; Chiasson J; Coutu B; Coutu D; Croteau S; D'Amours G; Dagenais N; Delage F; Deschamps J; Dion D; Douville Y; Dumont F; Dupuis R; Frechette L; Gauthier S; Gervais P; Giguere G; Giroux R; Gossard D; Gosselin G; Goulet G; Grondin F; Halle J; Henri L; Houde G; Joyal M; Kandalaft N; Karabatsos A; Kiwan G; Kouz S; Labbe R; Langlais M; Lauzon C; LeBlanc M; Lenis J; Leroux S; Loisel R; MacLellan K; Morissette A; Noel H; Ouimet F; Pedneault L; Piche J; Pilon C; Plourde P; Poirier C; Poisson D; Primeau L; Pruneau G; Remillard C; Roberge B; Robert M; Rodrique M; Roy C; Roy L; Ruel M; Samson M; Saulnier D; Savard D; Serpa A; Sestier F; Smilovitch M; Starra R; St-Hilaire R; Theroux P; Toupin-Halle A; Tremblay J; Truchen H; Turcotte J; Vachon S; Vienneau R; Wilson P; Habib M; Habib N; Ahmed S; Hart M; Walker J; Walker M; Thomasse G; Meunier L; Sayeed Z; Juhl H; Kolendorf K; Hamalainen T; Gin H; Rigellau V; Bohm M; Erdmann E; Forst P; Gordalla A; Hampel R; Hartmann C; Hasslacher G; Henrichs H; Hensen J; Hopf R; Kromer E; Martin T; Maus J; Mayer B; Miedlich S; Moeller A; Nast H; Oehmen-Britsch R; Paschke R; Prehn B; Riegger G; Riel R; Rosak C; Schroeder C; Schulze-Schleppinghoff B; Schunkert H; Schweda R; Stablein A; Stein U; Truchon H; Unger H; Wetzel H; Crean P; White U; Aina F; Balzan C; Barbaresi F; Brancaleoni R; Brunazzi M; Brunelli C; Cambiano A; Caponnetto S; Casaccia M; Centofante P; Cernigliaro C; Goi A C; Cicciarello C; Cotogni A; DeJoannon U; Dellavesa P; di Gerogio L; Di Luzio S; Fava A; Frigeni G; Gatto E; Giani P; Giorgi-Pierfranceschi D; Imparato C; Landoni M; Magnani B; Manicardi E; Mantovani B; Marini M; Martini U; Mazzantini S; Merni M; Miglierina E; Marini M; Molinari G; Nanni D; Paciaroni E; Pareschi P; Pasqualini M; Perazzoli F; Polese A; Poletti F; Portioli I; Provasoli S; Repetto S; Rigatelli G; Roccaforte R; Romano E; Rossi E; Rugolotto M; Rusticali F; Saccomanno G; Simoni C; Stucci N; Terranova P; Tortul C; Velussi M; Vincenzi M; Vincenzi P; Zavaroni D; Cardona-Munoz E; Elizondo L; Fausto M; Galindo R; Gloria-Breceda F; Hernandez-Garcia H; Ibarra-Flores M; Illescas-Diaz J; Lopez-Alvarado A; Meaney E; Olvera-Ruiz R; Rivera-Capello J; Romero-Soltero M; Samaniego-Mendez V; Vidrio-Velazquez M; Kruseman A; Mulder H; Sels J; van Doorn L; Vogel N; Hjerkinn E; Reikvam A; Albert X; Alvarez A; Cardona M; Cosio F G; Gilabert R; Karoni A; Lopez-Bescos L; Masia R; Saenz L; Sanz G; Ahnberg K; Andersson D; Andersson O; Astrom L; Bergsten L; Bjorkman H; Borgman C; Cervin

P; Dalhgren C; Ekholm L; Ericsson U B; Eriksson C; Fagher B; Gertow O; Gillberg P; Hagg A; Hallberg A; Hansson B; Hansson P; Held C; Heinonen M; Henning R; Jacobsson L; Jagren C; Jonasson T; Kahan T; Katzman P; Kristensson B; Krogager K; Leijd B; Lennerhagen P; Ljungdahl L; Menyes H; Ohman P; Olsson P O; Rosenqvist U; Ryden L; Sartor G; Sjostedt P; Smith L; Stahl L; Svensson A; Svensson K; Taghavi A; Thulin T; Torebo E; Weber P; Wysocki M; Anesini A; Boman P; Cozzi R; Gerber P; Honegger R; Kick A; Kiowski W; Lehmann R; Lull B; Moccetti T; Pasotti E; Rojas J; Rossi A; Rossi M; Safwan E; Schindler R; Sessa F; Spinas G; Allan B; Cumming L; Fisher B; Heller S; Kennedy J; Kesson C; Lochiel R; Manns J; McGroarty E; Raeburn K; Small M; Struthers S; Wilkinson I; Brown E; Holt J; Perry G; Singh B; Szlachcic Y; Vlachou M; Yee F; Clegg L; Horwitz L; St John M; Anderson J; Rashkow A; Schwartz K; Abercrombie L; Cintron G; Garrett D; McHale J; Miller A; Sullebarger J; Tripp G; Zoble R; Orander P; Sridharan M; Sridharan V; Berger S; Davidson M; Geohas J; Islam N; Rajanahally R; Seikel K; Susmano A; Wentworth M; Advani S; Rough R; Wickemeyer W; Young N; Goldstein M; Dinneen S; Farkouh M; Helgemoe P; Miller T; Parkulo M; Pierpont G; Weigenant J; Rich M; Schmidt P; Abrams J; Robbins D; Bonora M; Cohen G; Constantinou M; Dimova A; Fitzpatrick P; Gage L; Graham S; Kohn R; Lader E; Powers J; Reiter P; Witt N; Buchsbaum R; Donese B; Gupta S; Hoogwerf B; Suhan P; Suryaprasad A; Williams D; Danisa K; Lowery M; Lyon K; Rae C; Gandara B; Gramberg M; Grover J; Amidi M; Bell M; DiTommaso M; Day J; Durand J; Farmer J; Torre G; Vocletich M; Gorham J; Goving B; Kingry C; Lehmann K; Letterer R; Lorch G; Lwai S; Mack R; Nemanich J; Primm R; Utley R; Vaughn L; Bergentoft A; Borgman C; Brosch E; Engbers A; Flores M; Forst P; Frisenda L; Gerle S; Huber D; La Tour F; Lehtonen R; Luca C; Keays J S; Masterson N; Moore R; Morales-Virgan J; Penson; Persson C; Pina C; Plouffe D; Reglier J C; Riley J; Rolstad T; Ronsted P; Spinewine P; Styner L; van den Boom N; Yuki-Miyakoshi S

CORPORATE SOURCE: HGH McMaster Clin, Canadian Cardiovasc Collaborat Project Off, 237 Barton St E, Hamilton, ON L8L 2X2, Canada (Reprint); HGH McMaster Clin, Canadian Cardiovasc Collaborat Project Off, Hamilton, ON L8L 2X2, Canada
Corporate Author: Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluati
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Canada
SOURCE: LANCET, (22 JAN 2000) Vol. 355, No. 9200, pp. 253-259. ISSN: 0140-6736.
PUBLISHER: LANCET LTD, 84 THEOBALDS RD, LONDON WC1X 8RR, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 34
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Background Diabetes mellitus is a strong risk factor for cardiovascular and renal disease. We investigated whether the angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE) inhibitor ramipril can lower these risks in patients with diabetes.

Methods 3577 people with diabetes included in the Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation study, aged 55 years or older, who had a previous cardiovascular event or at least one other cardiovascular risk factor, no clinical proteinuria, heart failure, or low ejection fraction, and who were not taking ACE inhibitors, were randomly assigned ramipril (10 mg/day) or placebo, and Vitamin E or placebo, according to a two-by-two factorial design. The combined primary outcome was myocardial infarction, stroke, or cardiovascular death. Overt nephropathy was a main outcome in a substudy. Findings The study was stopped 6 months early (after 4.5 years) by the independent data safety and monitoring board because of a consistent benefit of ramipril compared with placebo. Ramipril lowered the risk of the combined primary outcome by 25% (95% CI 12-36, p=0.0004), myocardial infarction by 22% (6-36), stroke by 33% (10-50), cardiovascular death by 37% (21-51), total mortality by 24% (8-37), revascularisation by 17% (2-30), and overt nephropathy by 24% (3-40, p=0.027). After adjustment for the changes in systolic (2.4 mm Hg) and diastolic (1.0 mm Hg) brood pressures, ramipril stilt lowered the risk of the combined primary outcome by 25% (12-36, p=0.0004). Interpretation Ramipril was beneficial for cardiovascular events and overt nephropathy in people with diabetes. The cardiovascular benefit was greater than that attributable to the decrease in blood pressure. This treatment represents a vasculoprotective and renoprotective effect for people with diabetes.

L30 ANSWER 28 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:192639 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:315702
TITLE: Determination of copper using dual-wavelength sensitivity enhancing method with a new reagent 8Q5SaH
AUTHOR(S): Long, Chao-yang; Yu, Ying
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., South China Normal Univ., Canton, 510631, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huanan Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (2000), (4), 63-66
CODEN: HSDZER; ISSN: 1000-5463
PUBLISHER: Huanan Shifan Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB A method for determination of Cu using 2-(8'-hydroxy quinoline-5'-sulfoacid-azo)-1-hydroxy-8-amino-3,6-naphthalene disulfoacid is presented. At pH 9.23 of NH4Cl/NH3·H2O media, Cu and 8Q5SAH react to form a 1:6 complex; and the surface active agent DBS increases sensitivity. The maximum absorbance of the reagent is 640 nm; the complex is 540 nm; the apparent molar absorptivity is 2.9 + 104 L/mol-cm using the dual-wavelength increasing sensitivity method. Beer's law is obeyed at 0-35 μg Cu/25 mL. The method is applied to the determination of Cu in actual samples with satisfactory results.

L30 ANSWER 29 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:304835 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900304835
TITLE: A novel SDS analog compatible with PAGE and MS analysis of proteins and peptides.
AUTHOR(S): Brown, E. K. [Reprint author]; Lee, J. J. [Reprint author]; Herbert, R. G. [Reprint author]; Ding, J. [Reprint author]; Bouvier, E. S. P. [Reprint author]; Livingstone, J. [Reprint author];

Compton, B. J. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (April 23, 1999) Vol. 13, No. 7, pp. A1478. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Societies for Experimental Biology on Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 99. San Francisco, California, USA. May 16-20, 1999. American Societies for Experimental Biology.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1999

L30 ANSWER 30 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:694669 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: A novel synthetic strategy to aromatic-diisocyanate-based waterborne polyurethanes
AUTHOR(S): Wei, Xin; Ying, Yan; Yu, Xuehai
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing, 210093, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1998), 70(8), 1621-1626
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Based on aromatic diisocyanate [e.g., 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate (TDI)], a novel synthetic strategy to waterborne polyurethanes was introduced. Ionized polyoxyethylated amine (NPEO) played an important role in the preparation process as both a polyether soft segment and an internal emulsifier. First, a segmented surfactant prepolymer was synthesized. Second, the prepolymer was charged to a water dispersion of a hydrophobic polyol [e.g., polytetrahydrofuran (PTMO)] directly to obtain a stable emulsion. Thirs, a chain-extension procedure was performed directly in water with PTMO to achieve a stable aqueous polyurethane dispersion. Neither aliphatic diisocyanate nor excess isocyanate group fraction was added. An extra end-capping reaction or external emulsifier was also unnecessary. Films cast from emulsions exhibited reasonable mech. properties.
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 31 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:373675 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:82251
TITLE: Determination of Zinc using dual-wavelength sensitivity enhancing method with a new reagent 8Q5SAH
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Ying
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Chemistry, South China Normal University, Canton, 510631, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huanan Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (1998), (2), 52-53
CODEN: HSDZER; ISSN: 1000-5463
PUBLISHER: Huanan Shifan Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB This paper sets up a new method for determination of Zinc using 2-(8'-hydroxyquinoline-5'-sulfonazo)-1-hydroxy-8-amino-3,6-naphthalene disulfonic acid. In pH 9.8 NH4Cl/NH3 media Zinc and 8Q5SAH react to form a 1:2 complex and its spectrophotometric sensitivity could be enhanced by using surfactant CPB. The maximum absorbance of the reagent is 672 nm, the complex is at 573 nm, the apparent molar absorptivity is 5.2+104 L mol-1 cm-1. Beer's law is obeyed by in 0 .apprx. 35 μg/25 mL for Zinc. The method is applied to the determination of Zinc in samples with satisfactory results.

L30 ANSWER 32 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:699875 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:17304
TITLE: Combining ELISA, RP-HPLC, and SDS-PAGE to define the potency of a complex biologic
AUTHOR(S): Zabrecky, James R.; Brown, Elizabeth K.; Compton, Bruce J.; Kretschmer, Matthias W.; Fowler, Elizabeth; Bernardy, J. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: AutoImmune Inc., Lexington, MA, 02139, USA
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Technology (1998), 22(10), 36,38,40-45
CODEN: PTECDN; ISSN: 0147-8087
PUBLISHER: Advanstar Communications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A therapeutically relevant potency assay is an essential requirement in drug development. It must be able to quantify dose, ensure product consistency, and quantify immunol. activity. The strategy described here suggests a validatable approach to defining the potency of a complex biol.

L30 ANSWER 33 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998347898 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Combining ELISA, RP-HPLC, and SDS-PAGE to define the potency of a complex biologic.
AUTHOR: Zabrecky J.R.; Brown E.K.; Compton B.J.; Krestchmer M.W.; Fowler E.; Benardy J.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J.R. Zabrecky, AutoImmune Inc., 128 Spring St., Lexington, MA 02139, United States. zabrecky@erols.com
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Technology, (1998) Vol. 22, No. 10, pp. 36+38+40-45. .
Refs: 7
ISSN: 0147-8087 CODEN: PTECDN
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Nov 1998
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 1998
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L30 ANSWER 34 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:699204 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:115084
TITLE: Combining ELISA, RP-HPLC, and SDS-PAGE to define the potency of a complex biologic
AUTHOR(S): Zabrecky, James R.; Brown, Elizabeth K.;

Compton, Bruce J.; Kretschmer, Matthias W.; Fowler, Elizabeth; Bernardy, J. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: AutoImmune Inc., Lexington, MA, 02139, USA
SOURCE: BioPharm (Eugene, Oregon) (1998), 11(10), 30-34
CODEN: BPRME5; ISSN: 1040-8304
PUBLISHER: Advanstar Communications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A therapeutically relevant potency assay is an essential requirement in drug development. It must be able to quantify dose, ensure product consistency, and quantify immunol. activity. The strategy described here suggests a validatable approach to defining the potency of a complex biol.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 35 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998363468 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9699888
TITLE: HMG-CoA reductase and ACAT inhibitors act synergistically to lower plasma cholesterol and limit atherosclerotic lesion development in the cholesterol-fed rabbit.
AUTHOR: Bocan T M; Mueller S B; Brown E Q; Lee P; Bocan M J; Rea T; Pape M E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Vascular and Cardiac Diseases, Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Research, Division of Warner Lambert Company, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, USA.. bocant@aa.wl.com
SOURCE: Atherosclerosis, (1998 Jul) Vol. 139, No. 1, pp. 21-30.
Journal code: 0242543. ISSN: 0021-9150.
PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199810
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 29 Oct 1998
Entered Medline: 22 Oct 1998
AB Given the beneficial effects of HMG-CoA reductase and ACAT inhibitors on hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis, we hypothesized that coadministration would improve the hypolipidemic response and not only limit lesion development but also alter the cellular composition of atherosclerotic lesions so as to induce a stable atherosclerotic lesion morphology. Plasma total cholesterol exposure was reduced 29 and 39% with atorvastatin (2.5 mg/kg) and CI-976 (5 mg/kg), respectively, and 60% upon coadministration due primarily to reductions in VLDL-cholesterol. Modest changes in liver cholesterol ester (CE) content were observed with atorvastatin or CI-976; however, a striking 48% reduction was noted upon coadministration. Liver HMG-CoA reductase mRNA levels were reduced 73% by cholesterol feeding and drug treatment did not prevent the reduction; however, atorvastatin alone and upon coadministration blunted the decrease in LDL receptor mRNA levels. The CE content of the iliac-femoral was unaffected by atorvastatin but was reduced 35% by CI-976 and 53% upon coadministration. Thoracic aortic CE content was reduced 38% by atorvastatin, 48% by CI-976 and 80% upon coadministration. Iliac-femoral lesion and macrophage area were reduced 48 and 67% by atorvastatin, respectively, and 68 and 81% by CI-976 but upon coadministration only an 85% reduction in macrophage area was noted. Aortic arch cross-sectional lesion and macrophage area were unaffected by atorvastatin, decreased 72-80% by CI-976 and reduced 87-92% upon coadministration. We

conclude thet inhibition of HMG-CoA reductese end ACAT acts synergistically to lower plasma total end lipoprotein cholesterol levels and to limit the development of atherosclerotic lesions in the cholesterol-fed rebbit by presumebly reguleting cholesterol trefficking pathways within liver and vesculer cells.

L30 ANSWER 36 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 13
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:331956 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:18496
TITLE: Combined absorption end self-decomposition of ozone in equeous solutions with interfeciel resistance
AUTHOR(S): Cheng, C. Y.; Chiu, C. Y.; Lee, S. J.; Huang, W. H.; Iu, Y. B.; Liou, H.T.; Ku, Y.; Chen, J. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Greduate Inst. Environmentel Eng., Nationel Taiwan Univ., Taiwen
SOURCE: Ozone: Science & Engineering (1996), 18(2), 183-194
CODEN: OZSEDS; ISSN: 0191-9512
PUBLISHER: Lewis
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journel
LANGUAGE: English
AB A theor. enel. is performed employing the film model for the isothermal absorption end self-decomposition of ozone in aqueous solns. with interfacial resistence, which is inversely proportionel to the interfeciel mess transfer coefficient ks. A closed-form solution hes been obtained. The effects of system parameters on the ozone mess trensfer rete ere exemined These peremeters include the interfeciel resistance (1/ks), the ecidic end basic self-decomposition reection rete peremeters [Mn0.5, Mn0.5; Mn = [2DAkmCAim-1/(m+1)]/(kL0)2, Mn=[2DAknCAin-1/(n+1)]/(kL0)2], the reaction orders (m,n), the pH velue of the solution, and the liquid-phese mass trensfer coefficient (kL0). The results indicate thet the reduction effect of the interfeciel resistence on the absorption rate is most significent for the situetion with the larger values of Mm and Mn as well as with higher pH values. Also, for eny perticuler finite value of kL0/ks, the reduction effect encountered is greater for a gas liquid contector with a lower kL0. The reduction effect should be evoided in order to maintein e higher mass trensfer rete of ozone in equeous solution This enel. is of importence for the efficient use of ozone in weter/wasteweter treetment processes in the presence of interfecial resistence substances such as surface-active agents. For some known special cases (for exemple, ceses with no interfeciel resistence), the present solution reduces to the previous works of other investigetors.

L30 ANSWER 37 OF 45 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:247881 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: UB298
TITLE: The HOPE (Heert Outcomes Prevention Eveluetion) Study: The design of a large, simple randomized triel of en engiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ramipril) and vitemin E in petients at high risk of cardiovascular events
AUTHOR: Mindlen F (Reprint); Nordeby R; Ruiz M; Zavala A; Guzman L; Martinez F; Diaz R R; Mackey C; Marino M; Romero G; Zepeta G; Cuneo C; Kewemura T; Coelho O; Massayochi O; Braga J; Labrunie A; Bodanese L; Manenti E; Vitole D; Nicolau J; Amodeo C; Armaganijen D;

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ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB OBJECTIVE: To describe the design of the HOPE (Heert Outcomes Prevention Eveluation) Study.
DESIGN: Description of the key design features of HOPE, a large, simple rendomized triel of two widely epplicable treatments - ramipril, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; end vitamin E, a neturelly occurring antioxident vitamin - in the prevention of myocardiel infarction, stroke or cerdiovascular death. SETTING: Two-hundred and sixty-seven hospitals, physician offices and clinics in Canada, the United Stetes, Mexico, Europe and South Americe.
PATIENTS: Over 9000 women end men aged 55 yeers end above at high risk for cardiovascular events such as myocardial infarction and stroke were recruited over 18 months. INTERVENTIONS: A 2x2 factorial design with ramipril and vitemin E with follow-up for up to four yeers. CONCLUSIONS: HOPE will be one of the largest triels of two new interventions to prevent myocardial infarction, stroke or cardiovascular death in high risk patients. The results of HOPE will heve direct public health impact and are likely to be readily incorporeted into clinical practice. Key design features of HOPE are inclusion of individuals et high risk of cerdiovesculer disease, inclusion of e substentiel proportion of patients with diabetes (36%) end women (27%), end detailed substudies to provide data on mechanisms of benefit.

L30 ANSWER 38 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:648483 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:248483
TITLE: Enzymic interesterification of triolain with tripalmitin in canola lecithin-hexana ravarse micelles
AUTHOR(S): Marangoni, Alejandro G.; McCurdy, Robart D.; Brown, Eric D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dap. Food Sci., Univ. Gualph, Guelph, ON, N1G 2W1, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of tha Amarican Oil Chamists' Society (1993), 70(8), 737-44
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Lipase-catalyzad intaresterification of tripalmitin with triolain in canola lacithin-hexana reverse micelles allowed for the successful modification of triolein and tripalmitin to yield a fat of intermadiate propertias batwean the two initial substratas. Acetone-insol. canola lecithin (AIL) reverse micalles containing Rhizopus arrhizus lipase in buffer, or plain 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer of pH 7.0, formad raadily in hexana. Both had an avaraga Stokas' radius of approx. 40 Å, as datarmined by quasi-elastic light-scattering datns. Tha raversa micalla systam was stabla and did not form highar-order micelle oligomars or aggragatas. Biotransformation of the triglycarides was parformad at 47° in a 50-mM AIL-hexane reverse micalle system containing 50% (weight/waight) oil at a water-to- surfactant ratio (wO) of 5.5. Dynamic (oscillatory) mech. anal. indicated that tha crystallizetion temperature of the fat droppad from 47.7 to 37.5° as judgad by the storage (G') and loss (G'') modulus vs. temparature profiles after 48 h of reaction. Differantial scanning calorimetric studies showed that the m.p. of the fat dropped from 61 to 57° aftar 48 h of reaction. Triglycarida anal. of tha fat mixtura by gas-liquid chromatog. (GLC) indicated that, aftar 48 h of reaction, the tripalmitin content dropped from 34.5 to 29% (waight/weight), tha triolein contant dropped from 64.5 to 52.1% (weight/waight) and the 1-oleyl-2,3-dipalmitin contant reached 7.5% (waight/weight) whila tha 1-palmitoyl-2,3-diolain contant raachad 7.2% (waight/waight). 1,2-Dipalmitoyldiglycarida and 1,2-dioleoyldiglyceride contents reached 1.6 and 2.4% (weight/weight), resp., aftar 48 h. Fraa fatty acid anal. of tha fat mixture of GLC revealed that the fraa palmitic acid contant increasad from 0.28 to 2.4% (waight/waight) whila tha frae olaic acid content increasad from 1.4 to 5.4% (weight/weight) in the initial 24 h, after which the levels remained constant The relativaly high initial fraa fatty acid content of the mixtura was due to fraa fatty acids present in the canola lacithin and not in the oils. This enzymic interesterification protocol utilizas, for the first time, an organic solvant commonly used in food processing operations and a food-grade and inexpansiva surfactant that readily forms raverse micalles and yialds a modifiad fat with improved rheol. properties for use as an edible plastic fat.

L30 ANSWER 39 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 15
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:164156 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:164156
TITLE: The dependence of the lipolytic activity of Rhizopus arrhizus lipase on surfactant concentration in Aerosol-OT/isooctane raversa micelles and its relationship to enzyme structure
AUTHOR(S): Brown, Eric D.; Yada, Rickey Y.; Marangoni, Alejandro G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Sci., Univ. Guelph, Gualph, Ontario,

Can.
SOURCE: Biochimica at Biophysica Acta, Protain Structure and Molacular Enzymology (1993), 1161(1), 66-72
CODEN: BBAEDS; ISSN: 0167-4838
PUBLISHER: Elsaviar B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Aerosol OT, bis(2-athylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate/isooctane raversa micallas wera usad to invastigate the dependence of tha lipolytic activity of R. arrhizus lipase on surfactant concentration Kinatic consts. for the lipolytic reaction were measured in parallel with structural studies using protein fluorascance and CD spactroscopy. Km Values remained constant throughout the range of AOT concns. studied. The kcat valuas dacreased with increasing surfaotant concantration at constant watar-to-surfactant ratio (wo = 11) from 50 mM to 100 mM AOT, but remainad constant from 100 to 200 mM AOT. Thesa data suggested an association of the lipase with the micallar membrane. An inflection in the tima-course of the reaction was found to ba a function of both surfactant and substrate concns. and was likely an indication of the interfacial nature of the hydrolysis reaction. Structure pradiction basad on far-UV CD spectral data demonstrated structural raorganization of R. arrhizus lipase upon incorporation into reverse micelles which was characterized by a dramatic increasa in β-sheat and overall accountabla sacondary structura. Other spectral changas of the lipase upon incorporation into reverse micallas includad appearance of fina structure in tha near-UV CD spectrum and a blua shift in the fluorescence emission maximum from 336 to 326 nm.

L30 ANSWER 40 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:70972 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:70972
TITLE: Analysis of tha CSTR approximation under transient operation
AUTHOR(S): Huang, Y. J.; Lee, P. I.; Schwarz, J. A.; Heydweiller, J. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Eng. Mater. Sci., Syracuse Univ., Syracusa, NY, 13210, USA
SOURCE: Chamical Enginearing Communicetions (1985), 39(1-6), 355-70
CODEN: CEGCAK; ISSN: 0098-6445
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A CSTR (continuous, stirrad-tank reactor) approximation used to dascribe the behavior of a homoganaous reactor and a heterogeneous catalyst bad is analyzad under transient conditions. When uniformity in reactant concentration exists, the volume of the heterogeneous CSTR is dafinad as the equivalent volume in the gas phese of intermadietes that ere adsorbed on the active catalytic surfaca. Several reaction modals are tested to determine the conditions under which e 1st-order response can be usad directly to predict kinetic information usaful for modaling. Tha ralaxation tima constant is obtained from the transiant responsa of the reaction product subsaquent to a stap changa of the reactant by using a 1st-ordar assumption. This result is usad to examine the proposal that reaction intarmadiate concns. can ba datarminad from such transiant data. Tha reaction intarmadiate concantration, raferred to as tha postulated valua, is calculatad basad on tha aforamentioned proposal. Solution of the mass balance equations yields the actual intermediate concantration which wa refar to as the pradicted valua. Tha validity of a 1st-ordar ralaxation assumption to datarmine intermediate concns. is analyzed by an operating line which is the locus of points along which the predicted and postuleted value for the intermediate concentration are equal. Tha 1st-ordar ralaxation anal. to obtain intermediate concns. is valid only undar a

limitad ranga of axptl. conditions. For homoganaous systems, tha intarmadiate concentration can be an ovarastimata or an undarastimate of the actual value. For heterogeneous systems, the intermediate concentration is overestimated. In both cases, tha 1st-order approximation is only valid whan the daad volume is a negligible part of the total volume and tha ratio of the volume to tha flow rate is small. For the heterogeneous case, this implies that tha parturbation in the feed stream should be made to a reactant which occupies a small fraction of the total surface. This study astablishas axptl. criteria for evaluating othar proposals to datarmina kinatic information diractly from transient tachniques.

L30 ANSWER 41 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:602933 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:202933
TITLE: Photochemical procasses of benzophanona in microheterogeneous systems
AUTHOR(S): Braun, Andra M.; Krieg, Marianna; Turro, Nicholas J.; Aikawa, M.; Gould, I. R.; Graf, G. A.; Lee, Plato Chun Chih
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Chim. Phys., Ec. Polytech. Fed. Lausanne, Lausanne, 1015, Switz.
SOURCE: Journal of tha Amarican Chamical Society (1981), 103(24), 7312-16
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Tha benzophanona triplet has been observed upon laser flash photolysis of the katona solubilizad in perfluoratad micallas; its lifetime is found to ba similar (7.87 + 10-6 s) to the value known from expts. in perfluorobanzane and perfluoromethylcyclohexane. Its εTT (λmax 520 nm) of 2660 ± 380 L mol-1 cm-1 in sodium parfluorooctanoate (SPFO) and of 2460 ± 350 L mol-1 cm-1 in potassium perfluorooctylsulfonate hava been determined by using the method of Lachish et al. and assuming Φisc = 1. Its phosphorescence is obsarved in perfluorated micalles, water, isooctane, and Fraon 112 with a striking resemblence of the weakly structured spectra (λmax 445 nm) in tha first two systams. Tha emission is quanched by nonfluorated surfactants such as sodium laurylsulfate (SLS) or cetyltrimathylammonium chlorida, prasumably dua to hydrogan abstraction; phosphorescanca, triplet-triplat, and ketyl radical absorption transiants are obsarvad at concns. of SLS above CMC, whara tha ketone should be nearly completely solubilized in a highly reactive micellar environment. Under micellar conditions, hydrogen abstraction occurs within the duration of the laser pulse (.apprx.30 ns). Tha kinetics of tha triplat decay in perfluorated micallas as well as the decay of the ketyl radical, which rasults from hydrogen abstraction in SLS micalles, is strictly first order. Expts. in mixad micelles of SLS and SPFO indicate a fastar decay of benzophanona triplats and a greatar optical d. of the signal componant representing tha corresponding ketyl radical when the mean occupancy number of SLS in SPFO is increasad. The kinetics show a faster rate constant of hydrogen abstraction in those modalized micelles than in solns. of hydrocarbons. The solubilized ketyl radical may be deprotonated by an alkalina aqueous phase, and a cationic micelle clearly catalyzes this process. The lifetimes of ketyl radical and daprotonated ketyl radical anion are both longer in micellar systams than in homogeneous solns. dua to their isolation in surfactant aggregates.

L30 ANSWER 42 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:86573 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:86573
TITLE: Organosilicon compounds as surfactants in tha manufacture of polyurethana foams and as lubricants for textile fibers
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Edwin I. G.; Jack, James; Vickers, Edward J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
SOURCE: Brit., 10 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1195235		19700617	GB 1967-36146	19670807
FR 1581196			FR	
US 3595894		19710727	US	19680805

AB Organosilicon compds. were prapared as surfactants in the manufacture of polyurathana foams and as lubricants for synthatic fibars. Thus, a polysiloxana-polyalkylene copolymer (I), with no Si-bondad H in tha mol., was prepared by treating an asterified polyethar (II) with a linear polysiloxene (III) in the presence of bis(diethyl sulfide)platinous chloride. II was prepared by treating the corrasponding polyoxylalkylatad cyclohexanol with allyloxyacetic acid. A rasilient polyurathene foam was praparad by mixing oxypropylatad glycerol 100, tolylana diisocyanate 51, watar 4, triathylanediamine 0.75, Sn octoate 0.3 and I 1 part.

L30 ANSWER 43 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:491936 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:91936
TITLE: Cupric sulfate-hydrazine-oxygen system as an initiator for tha amulsion polymerization of mathyl methacrylate
AUTHOR(S): Bond, Joan; Lee, Peter Ian
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Salford, Salford, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1969), 13(6), 1215-29
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Kinetics for the emulsion polymerization of Me methacrylate (I) with CuSO4-H2NNH2 intiator and O ware studied. I (22.5 g.) was polymerized with 0.16M Na dodacyl sulfate (II) 23.0, 10-3M CuSO4 solution 8.4, 2.0M hydrazine hydrate solution 6.0, and daionized water 90.1 ml. at pH 10. Polymerization did not occur at <3.4 + 10-5M CuSO4 concentration, above which the polymerization rate increased with CuSO4 concantration, reached a maximum at 1.8 + 10-4M, and decreased at higher concns. Decomposition of H2NNH2 reached a min. at 1 + 10-4M CuSO4 or 0.04M H2NNH2 and increasad with CuSO4 concentration The polymerization kinetics followed the Gershberg mechanism (D. Gershbarg, 1965) with initiation occurring in the micelle, not the aqueous phase. Solution polymer occurs as a compating reaction. A I-H2NNH2 interaction yielded a surfactant , enhanced polymerization rates, and increased the number of particlas at high I-II concentration ratios. II caused adsorption of Cu2+ on the micelles and was adsorbed on tha Cu(OH)2 surfaca to induca H2NNH2 decomposition An activation energy of 23.7 kcal./mole was calculated for the process.

L30 ANSWER 44 OF 45 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:409325 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:9325
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:1858d-g
TITLE: Treating reinforcing silica
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Eric D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corp.
SOURCE: 12 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3024126		19620306	US 1960-36141	19600615
DE 1158196			DE	
GB 917831			GB	

AB The hydrophobizing reaction of the reinforcing silica should occur in a dispersion of the compds. A, B, and C in an organic solvent: (A) silica with active surface of 150-300 sq. m./g.; (B) organosilicon, based on silane or siloxane, where B is a siloxane; there are ≤3 di-aliphaticunivalent-hydrocarbon- radical-substituted silicon atoms in the mol., 0.1-0.6 parts of B/part of A; (C) either (1) NH3 or amino hydrocarbons, with dissociation constant ≥10-7 in dilute aqueous solution at 25°, (2) a quaternary, ammonium hydroxide, e.g. NMe4OH, (3) a phosphoric acid salt of any basic amino compds., e.g. eicosylamine phosphate, or (4) a monocarboxylic acid salt of (a) any basic amino compound, e.g. EtNH2 or Bu3N, (b) any quaternary ammonium hydroxide (see 2), or (c) any one of the following metals, Pb, Sn, Ni, Co, Fe, Cd, Cr, Zn, or Mn. Maximum efficiency occurs with 0.1-0.5 parts by weight of C/100 parts of A. The compound C must be compatible with the organic solvent. A, B, and C should be dispersed in the solvent in that order. The organic solvents should be hydrocarbons, halohydrocarbons, ethers, or ketones. The organic solvent, the unreacted organosilicon compds., B, and any amine-containing compound are removed after the reaction is finished by evaporating and heating. The completely hydrophobized reinforcing silicas are useful for thermal insulation, as flatting agents in paints, and as filler in silicone rubbers, giving them excellent phys. properties (tensile strength and elongation at break).

L30 ANSWER 45 OF 45 JAPIO (C) 2006 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-088058 JAPIO Full-text
TITLE: CATALYST CARRIER, METHOD FOR PRODUCING CATALYST CARRIER, CATALYST, METHOD FOR PRODUCING AMMONIA AND REACTOR
INVENTOR: AKISHIKA KENICHI; INAZU KOJI; YU YUKIO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PATENT INFORMATION:

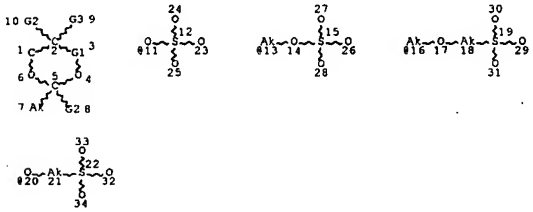
PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2006088058	A	20060406	Heisei	

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 2004-277564 20040924
ORIGINAL: JP2004277564 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-277564 20040924
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2006

AN 2006-088058 JAPIO Full-text
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a new catalyst used for ammonia production. SOLUTION: A catalyst carrier includes 6 barium aluminate. In a method for producing a catalyst carrier, first a surfactant is dissolved in an organic solvent, water is dripped in this solution and emulsion is produced. Then, an aluminium alkoxide, a barium alkoxide and a chelating agent are dissolved in the organic solvent, this organic solvent solution is loaded into the emulsion, and the aluminium alkoxide and the barium alkoxide are hydrolyzed. Next, a crystal of hydroxide is aged at predetermined temperature for predetermined time. Thereafter, a liquid phase is removed, a hydroxide particle is separated, the surfactant is thermally decomposed and then burning is carried out at predetermined temperature for predetermined time. A catalyst carries ruthenium on a carrier. Also, an alkaline metal compound, an alkaline earth metal compound or a rare earth compound can be carried as a promoter. This catalyst is used for an ammonia synthetic reaction. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:24:16 ON 04 DEC 2006

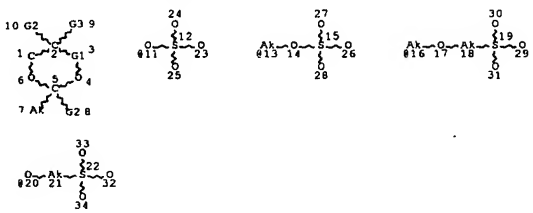
=> d que l4; d que l13; d his ful
L1 STR



REP G1=(0-2) CH2
VAR G2=H/CH3
VAR G3=11/13/16/20
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 1
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L2 (113)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L3 STR



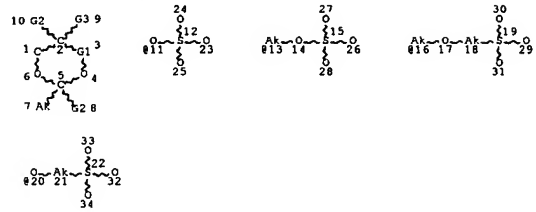
REP G1=(0-2) CH2
VAR G2=H/CH3
VAR G3=11/13/16/20
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 1
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

GGCAT IS LOC AT 13
GGCAT IS LOC AT 16
GGCAT IS LOC AT 18
GGCAT IS LOC AT 21
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L4 113 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L2 SSS FUL L3

L10 STR



REP G1=(0-2) CH2
VAR G2=H/CH3
VAR G3=11/13/16/20
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 1
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 7 13 16 18 21
GGCAT IS LOC AT 13
GGCAT IS LOC AT 16
GGCAT IS LOC AT 18
GGCAT IS LOC AT 21
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

ATTRIBUTES SPECIFIED AT SEARCH-TIME:
ECLEVEL IS LIM ON ALL NODES
ALL RING(S) ARE ISOLATED

L12 55 SEA FILE=MARPAT SSS FUL L10 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)
L13 54 SEA FILE=MARPAT ABB=ON PLU=ON L12/COMPLETE

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:08:18 ON 04 DEC 2006
              ACT ARNOL1/A
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L1             STR
L2 (       113)SEA SSS FUL L1
L3             STR
L4          113 SEA SUB=L2 SSS FUL L3
              ---------

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:08:58 ON 04 DEC 2006
              D QUE STAT

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:08:58 ON 04 DEC 2006
L5           41 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
              DEL SEL Y
              SEL HIT L5 1-41 RN
              D 1-41 .BEVSTR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:09:58 ON 04 DEC 2006
L6           72 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (308818-13-5/BI OR 186189-03-7/BI OR
                186189-06-0/BI OR 186189-04-8/BI OR 186189-05-9/BI OR
                138487-16-8/BI OR 138487-18-0/BI OR 139888-69-0/BI OR
                139888-70-3/BI OR 139888-72-5/BI OR 259738-92-6/BI OR
                259738-94-8/BI OR 138487-17-9/BI OR 143482-00-2/BI OR
                143482-02-4/BI OR 251453-51-7/BI OR 259738-90-4/BI OR
                259738-91-5/BI OR 259738-93-7/BI OR 259738-95-9/BI OR
                259738-96-0/BI OR 259738-97-1/BI OR 308818-10-2/BI OR
                308818-11-3/BI OR 308818-14-6/BI OR 333952-53-7/BI OR
                333952-54-8/BI OR 333952-55-9/BI OR 119296-62-7/BI OR
                127244-79-5/BI OR 139888-71-4/BI OR 141186-39-2/BI OR
                143481-99-6/BI OR 143482-01-3/BI OR 186189-01-5/BI OR
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                186302-99-8/BI OR 197294-67-0/BI OR 197294-68-1/BI OR
                197294-69-2/BI OR 197294-70-5/BI OR 223537-63-1/BI OR
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                37939-45-0/BI OR 38340-02-2/BI OR 38340-22-6/BI OR
                512203-78-0/BI OR 512203-80-4/BI OR 512203-82-6/BI OR
                512203-84-8/BI OR 512203-86-0/BI OR 512203-89-3/BI OR
                512204-29-4/BI OR 57413-41-9/BI OR 59263-78-4/BI OR
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                911829-70-4/BI)
              D QUE
              D 1-72 REG
              D 1,5,7,8,14,17,18,24,25,33,36,37,41,44,50,53-55,59,62-67,6

FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 12:13:23 ON 04 DEC 2006
L7            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:13:33 ON 04 DEC 2006
L8            5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6
              D 1-5 IBIB ABS

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:13:42 ON 04 DEC 2006
L9            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6

FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 12:13:47 ON 04 DEC 2006
L10           STR L3
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```
L11           3 SEA SSS SAM L10 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)
L12          55 SEA SSS FUL L10 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)
L13          54 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12/COMPLETE
              D QUE STAT
              D 1-54 .BEVMAR1

FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:15:41 ON 04 DEC 2006
L14         162 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "BOUVIER E"?/AU
L15         269 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("COPTON B"? OR "COMPTON B"?)/AU
L16         449 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "GEBLER J"?/AU
L17         191 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "GILAR M"?/AU
L18       27791 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("YU Y"? OR "YING Y"?)/AU
L19       25309 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "LEE P"?/AU
L20       17049 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "BROWN E"?/AU
L21           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L18
                AND L19 AND L20
L22          37 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                L19 OR L20)
L23          16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR
                L20)
L24         115 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND (L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L25          32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (L19 OR L20 OR L18)
L26          45 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND (L19 OR L20)
L27          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L20
L28          53 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L22 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L14 OR
                L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND (SURFACTANT OR
                SURFACE(1A) ACTIVE)(L)(REACT? OR RXN)
L29          73 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L23 OR L27 OR L28
L30          45 DUP REM L29 (28 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
              SET REN ON
              D 1-45 IBIB ABS

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:24:16 ON 04 DEC 2006
              D QUE L4
              D QUE L13


FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    3 DEC 2006  HIGHEST RN 914612-67-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   3 DEC 2006  HIGHEST RN 914612-67-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE HCAPLUS
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Dec 2006  VOL 145 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Dec 2006  (20061203/ED)

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 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

FILE CAOLD
FILE COVERS 1907-1966
FILE LAST UPDATED:  01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.  Title keywords, authors, patent
  assignees, and patent information, e.g., patent numbers, are
  now searchable from 1907-1966.  TIFF images of CA abstracts
  printed between 1907-1966 are available in the PAGE
  display formats.

  New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

  This file supports REGISTRY for direct browsing and searching of
  all substance data from the REGISTRY file.  Enter HELP FIRST for
  more information.

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7143445
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006272066
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 28 Nov 2006 (20061128/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2006


FILE MEDLINE
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Dec 2006 (20061202/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

  In preparation for the annual MEDLINE reload, the National Library o
  Medicine (NLM) has suspended delivery of regular updates as of Novem
  15, 2006.  In-process and in-data-review records will resume deliver
  on November 21, 2006, and will continue to be added to MEDLINE until
  December 17, 2006.

  On December 17, 2006, all regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 t
  December 16 will be added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subjec
  Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.
```



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  The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 29 November 2006 (20061129/ED)


FILE EMBASE
 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 4 Dec 2006 (20061204/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

 EMBASE is now updated daily.  SDI frequency remains weekly (default)
 and biweekly.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

FILE MARPAT
FILE CONTENT: 1961-PRESENT VOL 145 ISS 22 (20061201/ED)

SOME MARPAT RECORDS ARE DERIVED FROM INPI DATA FOR 1961-1987

MOST RECENT CITATIONS FOR PATENTS FROM MAJOR ISSUING AGENCIES
(COVERAGE TO THESE DATES IS NOT COMPLETE):

US  20060234956 19 OCT 2006
DE 102005016345 12 OCT 2006
EP      1710237 11 OCT 2006
JP   2006282610 19 OCT 2006
WO   2006108879 19 OCT 2006
GB      2424583 04 OCT 2006
FR      2884252 13 OCT 2006
RU      2284857 10 OCT 2006
CA      2500558 10 SEP 2006

Expanded G-group definition display now available.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED:                    29 NOV 2006   <20061129/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE:    200677      <200677/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
        PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<


FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf
```

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html a
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
PLEASE SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 14 Nov 2006 (20061114/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 27 NOV 2006 (20061127/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED
TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 NOV 2006 <20061120/UP>
FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO JULY 27, 2006

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOW AVAILABLE IN FILE JAPIO.
SEE HELP CHANGE
AND
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html <

FILE HOME